

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1719.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

PRICE 4d.  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

JAMES' CŒUR-DE-LION.

*The History of the Life of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, King of England.* By G. P. R. James. Vol. IV. 8vo. Saunders and Otley.

NOTWITHSTANDING the good faith of the author in all his literary labours, demonstrated by his honest research, elaborate comparison, and indefatigable industry, we confess that we had begun to despair of the conclusion of this historical episode and romantic biography. For it is nearly six years since we were called on to review the third volume; and it is a long while to look back to the *Literary Gazette* No. 1378, dated June 17, 1843. But at page 287 of the volume before us, which brings down the narrative to October, 1192, when Richard sailed from Syria, we find the following statement, and but too valid excuse for the delay:

"Henceforward, to the conclusion of this work, the author must content himself with giving a mere sketch of the history of Richard Cœur-de-Lion from the ordinary and established authorities, as he cannot hope to cast any new light upon the subject. In the subsequent parts of Richard's life and reign, there are several very dark and difficult points, respecting which the writer of these pages is by no means satisfied. He has, however, spared no pains to arrive at more correct information, especially regarding that very obscure part of the English monarch's history—his imprisonment by the Duke of Austria, and long detention by the Emperor. After having engaged one gentleman to search for farther information at Vienna, without any satisfactory result, he intended to proceed to that capital himself, in the hopes of obtaining permission, by the influence of powerful friends, to search the archives of the House of Austria, and was already within a few hundred miles of the imperial city, when all his plans and purposes were disarranged by a severe domestic affliction, which fixed him for many months to one spot. By the time that the cause of his sojourn in the place where he had remained, was at an end, it became necessary for him to return to England, so that he was deprived of the hope that his own researches might throw light upon these obscure transactions. Not giving up all expectation, however, he requested two friends of great erudition and perseverance to undertake the task, which they readily did, but unfortunately without the desired result; and the author is consequently obliged to leave the narrative as he finds it in the ordinary histories of the time, although he is obliged to acknowledge that he has no confidence in a great deal of that which is stated in the following pages. Indeed, he would have gladly avoided writing so much that is doubtful; but it was necessary to conclude the work in some manner—and he had already been censured severely and unjustly for the delay which had occurred in the publication of the fourth volume of this history. He read in the pages of perhaps the very best periodical paper of the day, a letter, addressed to the editor on this subject, at a time when the author, in the midst of deeper domestic affliction than he trusts the writer of that letter may ever know, was corresponding daily with several gentlemen in Germany, who were labouring kindly, though fruitlessly, to obtain for him the accurate information he desired. It could hardly be expected that he should notice such a letter, or answer questions put in the tone assumed; and it is only necessary here to state that, long before that letter was written, this work was completed up to the point, where he had to choose between delaying the conclusion while he searched for

truth, or to follow statements which he believed to be more than doubtful. He chose to pursue his search as long as there was a probability of obtaining truth; but all his efforts having been ineffectual, he is now driven to adopt the latter course. He thinks it but fair, however, to the public to state, that a great part of that which follows has been written under a strong feeling of uncertainty, for he would fain not mislead where he cannot enlighten."

The part of the volume preceding this notice is devoted to the (nearly) two extraordinary years which Richard spent in his famous crusade against Saladin for the recovery of the Holy Land. The whole political course of this chivalrous and religious expedition is traced with Mr. James's usual sagacity and precision; and we see the causes which lead us to understand the varying relations between the English and French monarchs, and their ultimate separation; the jealousies and ambitious views which, probably, defeated the consummation of the triumph; the personal characteristics, as well as general interferences, which estranged Christian allies from each other, and changed friendships into enmities; and altogether the results to which also the feelings and manners of a rude and sanguinary age contributed their full share. In his progress, the author corrects numerous errors in preceding writers, and very often those in Mills' *History of the Crusades*. Of the latter the following is an example, and relates to the destruction of a very powerful Saracen vessel, which Richard encountered as he neared the coast of Syria. The king's light galleys could effect nothing against this leviathan; and James states,—

"Richard then ordered his own ship to pursue the enemy; but the same impediments still presented themselves, and the king's seamen began to show some disinclination to the task, till the enraged monarch threatened to crucify the whole of them unless the enemy's vessel was captured. The attack was instantly renewed, and a number of the English warriors made their way to the deck, where a bloody fight took place, with very equal success, till at length the king commanded his galleys to attack the Mahomedan vessel with their iron beaks. The sides were pierced in many places, and the water flowing in, the vessel sunk. A multitude of the Saracens threw themselves into the sea, but were all drowned or killed but thirty-five, who received quarter by the king's command. It was then found that the stores which the vessel had been conveying to Acre, comprised, besides food, an immense number of military engines, a large quantity of Greek fire, and also two hundred most poisonous serpents, intended to be sent forth into the Christian camp.\* The Saracens fought with gallant determination, and apparently from the first had taken their resolution rather to perish than surrender. We are not informed whether the vessel was manned by any of the renegades who, having fled from the camp of Guy of Lusignan in the time of the famine, had embraced Islamism as the only means of escaping from starvation; but we know that those unhappy men were frequently employed by Saladin in his naval operations for the relief of Acre, and if such was the case in the present instance, it is not wonderful that they should fight with the determination of despair."

Such is our author's account, on which he notes—

"The following bombastic and inaccurate account of this transaction is found in Mills' *History of the Crusades*. 'In order to make the capture an unprofitable one, the emir commanded his troops to cut

through the sides of their ship till the water should rush in: they then leaped on the decks of the English galleys. But the sanguinary and ungenerous Richard killed or cast overboard his defenceless enemies, or with an avarice equally detestable, saved the commanders for the sake of their ransom.' This is not historical. The author cites Hoveden, Vinesauf, and Bromton; but neither in Hoveden, Vinesauf, nor Bromton, is there one word to justify these charges against Richard."

The picture which ensues of the landing of the English may be quoted as a fair example of the author's graphic talent and spirit, and of the inductive sense which pervades his history,—

"A whole night of rejoicing, throughout the extent of the Christian camp, followed the arrival of Richard before Acre. Songs and processions, with beating drums and sounding trumpets, were heard and seen in every part; and as it would appear that Richard brought with him vast stores of provisions from Cyprus, and distributed them with a liberal hand, the people might well rejoice on the arrival of a monarch who had just conquered a rich and fertile island, the possession of which would remove the necessity of depending upon Tyre for supplies. The wine-cup flowed and the feast took place, and the whole camp was illuminated during the night, marking out, for the eyes of the watchers in the Mahomedan camp above, the immense multitude of foemen that swarmed below, and the vast accession of strength which they had that day received. The greater part of that night, we are told, was spent by Richard and Philip Augustus in laying out their plans for the farther attack of the city; but, from this point, up to the period of the departure of the King of France from Syria, the accounts of the French and English historians are totally at variance respecting the conduct of Richard and Philip. The statements of Rigordus are so brief and imperfect, that they cannot be received as even shaking the testimony of eye-witnesses both amongst the Saracens and amongst the English crusaders. The account of William the Breton, besides its bombastic exaggeration, sets out with a false assertion, so distinctly rebutted by all authentic narratives, that it renders the whole unworthy of credit; and William of Nangis, although his chronicle seems more sincere, is so greatly mistaken in his dates, that he affords very little assistance to the historian. In all the events, however, which succeeded Richard's appearance under the walls of Acre, Vinesauf is in a very great measure corroborated by the Arabians, of whom more than one was, like himself, an eye-witness. They saw from different points, it is true, and the accounts of each are of course coloured by religious and national prejudice, but in every page of the Mahomedan writers, and also very generally in Bernard the Treasurer, we find the strongest proofs of the English historian's sincerity and veracity."

The siege of Acre is described in the most animated style, and closed with a dark shadow,—

"One of the most painful and one of the most obscure points of Richard's history followed very speedily upon the departure of the King of France from Tyre. The terms of the treaty for the capitulation of Acre are very indistinctly stated by contemporaries, each of whom differs on some point from the others. The account of one of the Arabs, however, which comes nearer than any other to the statements of the Christians, may perhaps be taken as a safe guide as to the mere facts, rejecting his comments upon the conduct of the enemy, in which prejudice had probably a large share. From Ibn Alatir we learn that the Saracen garrison of Acre had

\* Not only Vinesauf, but the Cardinal James of Vitry mentions the above curious fact.

agreed, on behalf of Saladin, to surrender the town, to pay the sum of two hundred thousand pieces of gold, and to restore to liberty two thousand five hundred Christian prisoners, of whom five hundred were to be of noble birth. Upon these conditions, together with the restitution of the real Cross, and the payment of fourteen thousand pieces of gold to Conrad of Montferrat and his followers, the garrison and inhabitants of Acre were to be permitted to go forth, with their goods; but time was allowed for the payment of the money and the liberation of the prisoners. The first term, at which one half of the sum and an equal proportion of the prisoners were to be delivered to the Christian commissioners, was the tenth of the month of August, and a further delay of a month was allowed for the conclusion of the whole transaction. Such is the statement of the Arabian historian; but it appears clear, that on the tenth of the month, nothing whatsoever had been done on the part of Saladin towards the fulfilment of the treaty entered into by his generals in Acre. The same historian, however, admits that although the sultan had at first hesitated as to the ratification of a treaty drawn up without his consent, he had afterwards, by the advice of his council, agreed to fulfil the conditions, in order to save the lives of so many of his gallant followers.

"It unfortunately happened, we are told by Boha-eddin, that Saladin could not collect the number of prisoners required at the end of the first term; and both by the accounts of the Christians and that of Ibn Alatir, it would seem that the sultan sought for a delay, and strove to obtain it in not the most straightforward manner: proposing to Richard and the Duke of Burgundy, either to give them the money and the prisoners which he had been able to collect, together with the real Cross, upon receiving which, and hostages for the fulfilment of the other conditions, they were to set the whole of the prisoners in Acre free; or that they should liberate a part of the Moslem captives, and give hostages themselves for the emancipation of the rest at an after period. This was an important deviation from the terms of the original treaty, and one which could not be fairly demanded by a Prince who was not in a condition to fulfil his part of the engagements already entered into. Much negotiation, it would appear, took place, and from the statements both of the Arabs and the Christians we gather, that on the day fixed for the first term, the council of the crusading army assembled, and decided that if within ten days the stipulations were not fulfilled, the prisoners were to be put to death, which terrible sentence was immediately announced to Saladin. The sultan replied, that if the slightest injury were done to them, he would retaliate upon every Christian in his power; but Richard was not to be turned from his purpose, and he accordingly waited in stern tranquillity till the 20th of August had arrived, when, marching out of Acre at the head of his forces, he led the portion of prisoners which had been allotted to himself within sight of the Saracen camp, and there ordered their heads to be struck off, which was executed with zeal and satisfaction by his bigoted soldiery. At the same time, a similar cruel and sanguinary act was performed within the walls of Acre by the Duke of Burgundy; and, in all, it is computed that on that day more than five thousand Mussulmans were put to death. Every civilized man must look upon this picture with horror. It not only shows the barbarism of the age, but proves that Richard fully participated in the savage feelings of the times. But we must not be led by our abhorrence of so revolting a deed into the absurd and unphilosophical view taken by some modern authors of the relative position, in point of civilization, of the Saracens and the Christians at this period. We must recollect the barbarous massacre by Saladin of the Christian prisoners after the battle of Tiberiad, and not forget a thousand other facts stated, even with commendation, by the Arabian writers, which show that, in regard to sanguinary cruelty, there was no difference whatever between the professors of the two religions. It is fair also to say, that the Mahomedans added the excesses of brutal lust to the vengeful thirst of blood, and that acts are recorded by them-

selves of their conduct to their female prisoners which rendered even the slaughter of a captive and defenceless enemy but a trifling offence against civilization.

"One of the Arabian writers (Boha-eddin) accuses Richard of bad faith, in putting the hostages to death; saying, that it had been stipulated, if the ransom were paid they were to be set at liberty, and if not, were to be treated as prisoners of war. It must be recollected, however, that in those days, prisoners of war unransomed were very frequently put to death, both by Saracens and Franks. But so wholesale a massacre in cold blood would seem to have shocked even the most bigoted of the Christian writers; and instead of justifying it as an act of reprisal for the slaughter of the prisoners at Tiberiad, Hoveden asserts that it took place in retaliation for a similar barbarous deed performed by Saladin some days before. He declares, that on receiving an intimation that the Moslem captives would be put to death unless the terms of the treaty were fulfilled, the great monarch led forth the Christian prisoners whom he had collected, and, in sight of the crusading army, decapitated them all, and adds, that the Franks rushed to arms, and attacked the forces of the sultan, though without any important result. No mention is made by any Arabian writer of this massacre of the Christians; and Ebn-eddin reverses the tale, and declares that the Mussulman forces, indignant at the cruelty shown to their brethren, assailed the army of the English king, and were engaged with it for some time in a furious combat. It must be added, that Vinesauf, who was an eye-witness, does not in any respect confirm the account of Hoveden. The statements of both Arabian and European writers are varying, obscure, and confused, in regard to this terrible event; but the following facts appear clear. Saladin did not fulfil the terms of the capitulation of Acre; the council of the Christian princes, at the end of the period stipulated for the partial execution of the treaty, decided unanimously that the hostages should be put to death; and that Richard and the Duke of Burgundy acted upon this decision, after having allowed a delay of ten days, to see if Saladin would perform his part of the convention.

"A few of the captives were spared, in cases where their rank and renown afforded the chance of their being afterwards exchanged for Christian knights; and the whole scene of blood and cruelty was closed, we are assured, by a search for gold and jewels in the entrails of the slain, and by the extraction of the gall-bladders of the unfortunate Mahomedans for 'medicinal uses!' Superstition and cruelty always go together, and we can well comprehend how those who would slaughter five thousand defenceless men in cold blood, might imagine that the gall of a Saracen was different from that of a Christian."

Richard, restored to health, marched at the head of 100,000 men, by the route of Cesarea and Assur, to Askalon; and the stirring events of this warlike expedition, harassed all the way by Saladin's "clouds" of cavalry, and interspersed with every species of conflict, from single combat to skirmishes and battles, are related in a very interesting manner. The great battle at Assur stands out splendidly in the description. At its very close, and when the enemy seemed to be utterly defeated—

"While busied in forming their encampment, the rear of the Christian army was once more attacked by a large body of the enemy, and unprepared for this fresh assault, the troops were thrown into some confusion. Richard, himself, however, hearing the tumult, hastened to the spot with only fifteen companions, and cast himself headlong into the midst of the enemy, crying, 'Help us, God, and the Holy Sepulchre!' A number of others followed, and the Turkish force was speedily dispersed and pursued to Assur with great slaughter. No other attempt was made to renew the combat, and thus ended the most important battle in which Richard was ever engaged. The loss on the part of the Mussulmans was very great, and the Arabian historians acknowledge that, had it not been for the shelter afforded by the neighbouring forest, the Mahomedan army would have

been destroyed. Vinesauf laments the intemperate zeal of the Hospitallers, which led them to disobey the orders of Richard, to which alone he attributes the escape of even a part of the Saracen army. As it was, the rout was at one time so complete, that Boha-eddin declares, on returning from the left of Saladin's host to the centre, he found only seventeen men in the tent of the great monarch. 'Every one else,' he says, 'had taken flight.' An immense quantity of baggage, arms, rich vestments, banners, and standards, fell into the hands of the Christians, and Vinesauf assures us, that thirty-three emirs were left dead upon the field. On the place where the battle had raged, the bodies of seven thousand Mussulmans were found, not counting the wounded, who, dragging themselves to a distance, died after the fight in the gardens and the woods. The loss on the part of the Christians was comparatively insignificant, though the death of James of Avesnes plunged the whole army into grief. His body was eagerly sought for on the following day, and found so covered with wounds as hardly to be recognised by those who knew him best. The corpse was washed and brought into Assur, where it was visited by almost every knight in the army, and tears and lamentations proved the universal love and esteem which the dead nobleman had obtained. His funeral was conducted with every solemnity, and perpetual masses were instituted by Richard for the soul of his deceased friend.

"The booty taken was immense, and the number of captives apparently greater than usual; but the Christian army, though it had suffered little from the sword of the Saracens in the battle, had been worn down and exhausted, not only by the fierce contention of the day, but by long marches and intolerable heat, as well as by the scarcity of provisions, which had prevailed during the latter part of the march from Acre. A day's repose, however, was all that Richard granted to his army; and he then resumed his advance upon Joppa, where, in all probability, he expected to receive more abundant supplies."

The dismantling of Askalon by the Sultan, and its re-edification by Richard, and the contemporaneous and subsequent negotiations, sieges, and battles—the dissensions in either camp; for Saladin, as well as the English king, was thwarted by internal distractions—the rivalry between Guy de Lusignan and the Count of Montferrat for the crown of the uncaptured Jerusalem—the death of the latter—the friendly intercourse between Richard and Malek-Adel—the curious fact of a marriage suggested between the Mahomedan ruler and the king's Christian sister, the ex-Queen of Sicily—and, above all, the heroic exploits of the king himself, and the terrors they inspired—afford ample scope for the most popular employment of Mr. James's able pen; and are reflected through the space of between six and seven centuries with a clearness and vigour which every reader must admire. To the reader we must leave them, and only add that, though the ambitious intrigues of his brother John chiefly recalled Richard from his enterprize, every circumstance both in Asia and Europe, seems to show that the time was ripe for that event; and that in Mr. James's opinion the story of Richard's having kicked the Duke of Austria, who thereupon abandoned the crusade, and swore vengeance,—if not altogether an invention, the facts were greatly altered and embellished by the English historians, after Richard had been so shamefully imprisoned by the Austrian prince."

#### AMERICANS IN SPAIN.

*Glimpses of Spain.* By S. T. Wallis. New York: Harper and Brothers. London: Low.

THOUGH we have of late reviewed numerous works on Spain, and this is a desultory production, justly entitled "Glimpses" of the same country, and "Notes of an unfinished Tour," there are nevertheless many things in it which might have sustained higher pretensions, and, consequently, well deserve our notice and praise. But on the ground above stated we shall content ourselves with being as desultory as the author, and simply select a few of his passages, most



likely to interest our readers, as specimens of the whole. As our notices of Spain within the present month travelled in Andalusia, we shall now pass into the adjacent province of Catalonia.

"The Catalans, as all the world knows, have been famous, from their earliest history, for industry, intelligence, energy, obstinacy, and combativeness. Fond, alike, of freedom and money, they have seldom lost an opportunity of asserting the one, or scraping up the other. They were always among the foremost to bully or rebel against an unruly king, in the times when such performances were more perilous than at present; and in these days of *pronunciamientos*, they will get you up a civil war, or regale themselves with a bombardment, upon as short notice as the *gamins* of Paris require to break down an old dynasty or blow up a new one. Their physiognomy and general bearing show you, unequivocally and at once, that they are a sturdy, manly, independent people. They are quiet and grave upon the promenades and in the public places, but they have an air of doggedness about them which strikes you, at first, as peculiar to individuals, but which you soon find to be almost universal. The common people, in their provincial dress, look sullen and fierce. Their sandals and girded loins give them a pilgrim-air, as of men from far countries, and their harsh, grating dialect seems no improper vehicle for the expression of their habitual turbulence. Nevertheless, you see few beggars and no idlers among them. They are doing something always, and doing it in good earnest, as if they took pleasure, as well as profit, to consist, chiefly, in occupation.

"The Catalan is no favourite with his brethren of the other provinces. They have sundry hard names for him, which are more expressive than delicate. *Cerrado como pie de mula* (contracted, close, like a mule's hoof) is the proverbial phrase into which they have compressed their idea of his character. John Bull, too, has his say in the premises. The Catalans, according to his notion, are selfish; greedy of gain and monopoly; fierce foes to that glorious system of free-trade, of which England is now the Apostle to the Custom-house Gentiles, and which, sooner or later, is to be rounded with some sort of a Millennium. John Bull, therefore, denounces them, in all the terms, measured and unmeasured, which such heterodoxy on their part deserves; and when his wrath is especially kindled, as some pet Spanish scheme of his falls through, he wreaks himself upon expression, and calls them the 'Yankees of Spain.' In all his endeavours to negotiate commercial treaties, and break down the restrictive system which the Catalans particularly affect, he is influenced, he gives you his honour, by none but the most benevolent and unselfish considerations. France may have some motives of her own in pulling down *Espartero* and putting up *Narvaez*, but England looks only to the happiness of Spain, in keeping *Narvaez* down, or keeping up *Espartero*. What matter can such things be to England? If she cannot import through the Custom-house, she can smuggle in spite of it, and therefore it is all the same to her, in point of fact, whether she has treaties or not. 'It is a mere question of morality' (Blackwood, vol. xxv. p. 723); but then John Bull is a famous stickler for that, as everybody knows.

"The Catalans, upon their side, say that the world is too old for people with beards on their chins to believe that nations send ambassadors about the globe on crusades of disinterested benevolence. *Bailan al son que tocan* is an old Castilian proverb. If people dance, it is because there is some music. Mr. Cobden had passed through Spain but a short time before my visit, and the free-trade enthusiasm was in full blast in consequence. The *Propagandor*, a newspaper of Cadiz, was especially devoted to the dissemination of the anti-custom-house faith. Mr. Bulwer's paper, the *Espanol*, of Madrid, was full of most demonstrative articles, in which it was satisfactorily proven, by facts and figures, that free-trade would bring back, permanently, to the Peninsula, days as golden as when her western mines were fresh. The Catalans and the protective politicians generally,

used to shrug their shoulders, and wonder whether the case would be made out half so clearly, if the *Ingleses* had not an interest in the market, as well as the logic. Free-trade, they said, was a good text to preach from, after a nation had so perfected her manufactures as to find her surest monopoly in freedom. They thought it odd that Great Britain should never have proclaimed free-trade in the produce of her soil till her own people were starving, or have encouraged it in her manufactures till she was able to starve other people. When you laughed at the absurdities to which their protective system led them, they would ask if you could find anything among their tariffs which went quite so far as the English statute requiring the dead to be buried in woollen, for the benefit of shepherds and wool-dealers. If you told them that prohibition produced smuggling, they replied that it would be quite as logical to charge any other laws with producing their own violation. Give them the British doctrine (or at least Blackwood's), that 'the smuggler is the father of the highwayman,' and they would ask you your opinion of the foreign speculator, whose cupidity was father to the smuggler, and who was thus, in the ascending line, only two degrees removed from the thief. If England (they would say) wished to stand on the platform of morality, she should first give up the contraband trade. They could see no reason to trust her, till she should grow moral at her own expense.

"It must be admitted that there is a good deal in this, and Great Britain must manage to tear out many pages of her history, before she can persuade people not to think so. Yet who would blame her policy, as either unwise or unjust, in promoting, by all reasonable means, the development and prosperity of those great interests which have sprung from her genius, industry, and enterprise, if she could only stop cautioning about philanthropy and benevolence; honestly confess what she has no reason to be ashamed of, and cease presenting herself before the world, like Tom Moore's saint,

"With his pockets on earth, and his nose in heaven."

"Besides, what difference should it make to Spain, that England seeks benefit from commercial treaties or low tariffs? Does it follow that because she will gain from them, Spain will not? Is there no such thing as profitable and honourable reciprocity? It is impossible for any intelligent and disinterested man to doubt that the present Spanish system of tariffs on imports is absurd, in both its impositions and restrictions. Bad as it is, it is not half carried out, so that it does little else but thwart and nullify itself, which is pretty fair proof of folly. I went into a shop on the Rambla, at Barcelona, and asked the price of some French wares, the high charge for which astonished me so much that I remonstrated. The good woman told me that what I said was very true, 'Mas que quiere vmd.? What will your worship have us do? It is impossible to get prohibited goods into the city, without paying at least seventy per cent. on their value to the smuggler.' 'But is it possible,' I asked, 'that all these goods are prohibited? your window is full of them, and the officers of the customs pass here at all hours.' 'No hay duda, señor—there's no doubt of that. Under the old system they would perhaps have given me some trouble, but now that we have a constitution, the house of the citizen is inviolable. Once get your goods into the house, and there is an end of the business. There is scarcely a shop on the Rambla that is not full of prohibited goods.'

"The shopkeeper's constitutional law was certainly a very liberal expansion of the Anglo-Saxon notion, that a man's house is his castle; but that her statement did not exaggerate the quantity of smuggling, I have the best authority for believing; and that, too, not merely in regard to those valuable articles of luxury which can be easily transported and concealed, but to the most bulky objects of familiar and necessary use. According to the most accurate accounts, from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the foreign articles consumed in Spain

pass through the hands of the contrabandists. England and France—rivals, or at all events competitors, in most things—struggle more earnestly for no mastery, than for that in cheating the Spanish revenue. *Arcades ambo!* But this is not the worst. The very Catalan manufacturers, who clamour most loudly for the perpetuation of the tariff, are themselves frequently the chief smugglers. I was assured by many Spaniards familiar with the facts, that a very large portion of the goods, sold from the factories of Catalonia into the other provinces, are actually manufactured and marked as Catalonian, in England, smuggled into Barcelona, and there disposed of triumphantly, as the genuine thing, by the very best houses."

This is a remarkable political and commercial statement; and is entitled to consideration in the three countries named, France, England, and Spain.

We add a miscellaneous paragraph:—

"The Spaniards are fond of game, in and out of season, and you find rabbits, hares, quails, and partridges, very often on their tables. M. Dumas made the discovery, however, that they rarely eat hares, from a superstition that the innocent animals burrow and feed in grave-yards! This veritable piece of history was taken from the same page of his experience which relates the impossibility of finding a roasting-spit in all Madrid. He traversed the whole capital, he says, in search of one. Two or three hard-waremen, more highly educated than the rest, remembered to have heard of such an instrument, and a lucky fellow who had travelled as far as Bordeaux, had an indistinct recollection of having seen one. Nobody, however, possessed one! If the historiographer of the royal nuptials had understood a little Spanish, he would have found a clew to his difficulty in a somewhat congenial book, Samaniego's Fables. That voracious chronicler details the story of two canistic cats, who, on some feast day, entered a convent-kitchen, where a capon was at roast. They ate the bird without delay, and then sat down to hold an argument, as to whether it was right in morals that they should make a desert of the spit. They did not, Samaniego says, for it was a case of conscience! He was probably mistaken; their consciences gave way, no doubt; the spit was eaten, and it was the last survivor of its kind."

Here is another variety:—

"Near Malaga, we met large companies of Valencians, in white frocks and hempen stockings, looking for employment in the harvest. They had their reaping hooks in hand, and went on, singing and laughing, as men always do at harvest-home. These migrations of the peasantry, in search of labour, are characteristic of the agricultural system in some parts of the Peninsula. In Andalusia, for example, instead of the small farms, neat cottages, and careful cultivation, which so bountiful a soil and climate would seem both to suggest and justify, the lands are spread out in vast tracts, without inclosure, belonging to remote and rich proprietors, or held appurtenant, as common, to the villages. Rarely does any man, owner or labourer, live upon the soil he tills. Early in the morning, they sally from the hamlets, with beasts and implements of husbandry, and when the night approaches, you see them in long lines returning. You may travel, therefore, for whole leagues, without a glimpse of human habitation, and sometimes without a sign of any thing that looks like rural industry, unless, perchance, a shepherd or a goat-herd convey you the idea. This, I learn, is not the case in Biscay or Navarre, nor much indeed in any portion of the north. Those provinces have different institutions, social and political. Their system grew and strengthened, while the southern and the central plains were made the battle-fields of Christendom. Hence their soil is subdivided, and their peasantry live from it and upon it. 'Down to the conquest of Toledo,' says Jovellanos, 'there was scarcely any trace of agriculture, except in the northern provinces. The dwellers on the plains of Castile and Leon, exposed to constant forays from the Moors, and driven to their castles or their strong holds, found pasturage a means of wealth more movable than any other, and

less at hazard from the risks of war!" Down to the conquest of Granada, the operation of these causes did not cease, in any portion of the south, and now the state of things I mention, will bear witness, how long

'The evil that men do, lives after them.'

Regarding the thing merely in its bearing on production and the country's wealth, it deserves most serious and careful thought and remedy. All experience has taught, that agriculture can not prosper, where the labourer is severed, in interest and feeling, from the soil. The contrast between Andalusia and Biscay settles that view of the question. But, looking at it, in a higher point of view, with reference to its effect upon the peasant and his character, the evil seems still worthier the care and cure of statesmen. Such a system knits no tie between the labourer and the land. His home is but a lodging-house; he sees it only when he goes to rest in it, and leaves it when he is refreshed. Whether he delves at one place or another, is the same to him. The thoughts and feelings which belong, elsewhere, to those who cultivate the earth, have no foundation upon which to build with him. He is an 'operative' merely, not a rustic, in the sense which the word has, where men grow up and rear their children, with a sweet, and simple, and deep-rooted love for the green spot associated with their toil and its reward. Such labourers form no rural population. They wander where the harvest is: they gather another man's grain, and, like their sickles, are another man's tools. As Sismondi beautifully expresses the idea, they are '*sans avenir et sans passé*'—without pride in the past or hope for the future, in their personal connexion with their country. A soil on which there is the smile of nature, and than which none other is more fair for men to love and dwell upon, is made a desert or a grazing-ground. The road is dangerous and the field itself not safe: for where there are both poverty and solitude, there is but little force or terror in the law. That men are patriots, as the Spaniards are, in spite of this, gives no small token of the public virtue. What a blessing, if they would but estimate the value of the pledge which agriculture gives to peace and permanence of institutions! What a barrier to civil broil might they not build, by planting men's affections in the soil, and throwing round them the attractions of steady, home-spent, well-requited labour! During the reign of Charles III., the wisest Spanish statesmen thought and wrote profoundly and earnestly upon the subject. Had they been heard and their suggestions followed, these reflections had been without cause. Again, the subject is in serious agitation, and it may be hoped that there will be some practical results. One can not but despond, however, on remembering the wasted wisdom of Jovellanos and Florida-Blanca."

The writer notices some discrepancies in the historical, poetical, and later traveller accounts of the Conquest of Granada, but we must leave this for our further description of the present date:—

"Speaking of the appearance of the military, I may here observe, that the commentaries made by former travellers upon the equipments and appointments of the Spanish soldiery, were not by any means accordant with the state of things I found. The best troops I had seen elsewhere, had no advantage of appearance over some of those in Spain. This had been the case, I learned, for some two or three years back, and the impulse to the improvement of the army was given, I was told, by General Narvaez. Their pay was regular—their uniforms were neat and well provided; their arms according to the last improvements, and their cavalry capitally mounted and equipped. In fine, the army was, as they say, *sobre un pie muy brillante*—(upon a very brilliant footing)—so that even the Alhambra, once garrisoned by gaudy and shabby invalids, was guarded then, by fresh, well got-up troops. The *militaires* were in great demand, I heard, in the politer circles of the city, but from what I learned on all hands, the tone of society, intellectual and moral, was much below a creditable standard."

We find our American charging Mr. Ford's Handbook with being "learned, able, humorous, and full of a profound acquaintance with Spanish politics, society, and history. Yet it views everything through an exclusively English medium. It judges everything by English tastes, maxims, and prejudices. It is full of English passions, grudges, and partialities." The people of America, it seems, take too many of their ideas in this and other respects from the English, to their "manifest stultification." But as Mr. Wallis saw and judged for himself, we finish with his conclusion. "What is true of Catalonia is a libel on Andalusia—what is reasonable in Castile or Estremadura is ridiculous in Biscay. A man who travels, writes, or thinks, in view of any other or imaginary state of things among them, might as well publish a supplement to Gulliver." \* \* \* "The vices of the present Spanish system are relics of the past. The nobles, carried by their politic monarchs to Madrid, in order to destroy their power and influence in the provinces, soon dwindled, necessarily, into mere court-intriguers. The favour of the throne becoming, soon, sole arbiter of place and greatness, all those who sought the prizes and the profits of ambition gathered round it. A class of 'waiters upon Providence' was formed; men, looking to the throne, not merely for its honours, but for bread. Intrigue became a trade; corruption a familiar road to fortune; and, for corruption and intrigue, the youth and talent of the nation deserted the paths of toil and honourable independence. Place—an *empleo*—grew to be every man's goal, and *empleo-manía*, or the mania for place, became, as it still is to a degree, the national misfortune and disease. Of later days, the military element has been introduced, to make bad worse. Officers of the army, stationed at Madrid, comfortably idle and on pay, have found back-stairs intrigues and paltry revolutions a surer and more rapid method of promotion and distinction, than the honest, ordinary duties of their calling. Hence, nowadays, so many ministers are generals; hence, now, so much depends upon the army and its temper; hence the caprice, and suddenness, and folly of so many of the changes, which have made the Spanish government, of late, a by-word and a jest. Hence, and from all combined, has sprung the almost total extinction, among the politicians, of even ordinary patriotism—selfishness, venal and unblushing, standing naked in its place.

"To remedy these evils, much is to be done, and yet the way is simple. The nation must govern itself, and not be governed by the capital. Every analogy seems to suggest a federal system, as the only one by which this end can be thoroughly compassed."—Q. E. D.

#### THE TOWN OF LEICESTER.

*The History of Leicester, from the time of the Romans to the end of the Seventeenth Century.* By James Thompson, Member of the Archaeological Association. Leicester: Crossley; Thompson and Son. London: Pickering.

ANOTHER local archaeological work claims our notice and praise; not only as additional proof of the popular hold which the care and study of antiquities is taking all over the country, but also for the satisfactory execution of the volume itself. Already has its principal intelligence appeared in the *Leicester Chronicle*, and done credit to the Provincial Press; but Mr. Thompson, independently of his judicious use of the labours of Nichols, Throsby, and others, has added his own patient research among the Town monuments in the Charter-House, and personally inspected churches and public buildings, for the sake of affording more accurate accounts of them, past and present.

It is not within our scope to begin with and follow the writer from his commencement with the aboriginal inhabitants, through the Roman, Danish, Saxon, Norman, and other vicissitudes of the place, including the Wars of the Roses and the Civil Wars of the unfortunate Stuart race. Nor shall we enter upon the particulars of church foundations and architecture, nor of guild proceedings. Speaking of the

place itself generally, about the year 1200, Mr. Thompson observes,—

"On comparison with other towns, it will be found that Leicester was a populous borough. Even the most populous did not at that time contain ten thousand inhabitants, and many boroughs only a few hundreds. York, the greatest city mentioned in Domesday book, contained 1418 houses, of which number 540 were uninhabited; in Norwich there were 738, Ipswich 530, Exeter 315, Canterbury 262, Warwick 225, Hertford 146, Southampton 84, Bath 64, Northampton 60, and so on. Yet these were the most considerable places in the kingdom! Leicester, with its 322 houses, would stand high on the list.

"The wood of the whole sheriff-wick, called the Hereswode, was at the period in question four miles long and one broad.

"The taxation to the king, when the return was made, was 42 pounds and 10 shillings in weight of silver, for the county and borough. He had 10 pounds by tale (or in number) instead of a hawk, the older form of payment, and instead of a sumpter-horse, 20 shillings. Of the minters in the borough he had 20 pounds (twenty pennies to the ore), of which, as previously stated, the count of Leicester had one-third."

But for a specimen of the History, which may be most new and interesting to our readers, we will pass over all the earlier portions, and content ourselves with a few characteristic extracts from the Chamberlain's books of expenses when Leicester had the honour to be visited, in friendship or in strife, by the magnates of the land or the commanders of rival forces. In 1530 the following payments appear,—

"Item, given to my lord Hastings at the 'Stokeing' a gallon of wine and a pottell, 15d. Item, for 'sunnells'† at the same time, 5d. Item, given to my lord Hastings the same daye 'the George' was ridden, two gallons of wine, 22d. Item, paid for four gallons of wine given to my lady Hungerforth, at the coming of her to the Newark, 4s. Item, paid for three gallons of wine to my lord of Huntingdon, at his coming down from London, at the High Cross, 2s. 6d. Item, paid the same time for bread, ale, and sugar, 16d. Item, paid for four gallons of wine given to my lord of Huntingdon and my lord 'Mowontyebe', 3s. 4d. Item, paid for three gallons of wine given to my lord of Lincoln, 2s. 6d. Item, given to my lady Prince's players, 3s. 4d.—1533. Item, paid to my lord of Huntingdon at the 'stokeing', 2s. Item, in wine to my lord Hastings, 20d. Item, given to my lord of Huntingdon a barbel and a salmon, 6s. 4d. Item, given to my lord Huntingdon at the Newark, three gallons of wine, 2s. Item, given to sir John Mainell, two gallons of wine, 16d. Item, spent at Olyff of sir John Maynell, 3s. 3d. Item, given to my lord Canterbury (?) four gallons of wine, 2s. 8d. Item, given for wine to the king's counsel, 2s. 2d.—1537. Items, for the man who brought the letter containing the news of prince Edward's birth, and for nuts and apples eaten at the rejoicings therefor, and for bread, wine, and ale consumed on the occasion of the procession being held, with the charge for the bonfire, occur in this account. Item, paid to the earl of Derby's players, 5s. Item, paid to the secretary's players, 5s. Item, paid to the prince's players, 5s., &c. &c."

Between 1640 and 1650, when the kingdom was convulsed with civil war, Leicester did not escape the common calamity. At first the mayor appears to have been a royalist, and led the corporation along with him; but afterwards a "change came o'er the spirit of their dream," a Cromwellian adherent became chief magistrate, and the Commonwealth Roundheads had to be supplied, (i.e., levied what they required on the inhabitants,) just as the Cavaliers had been before. Thus, 1641-2:—

"Item, paid to a messenger that came from Lichfield to acquaint Mr. Maier with a plot intended to be done by the Papists upon the Protestants, . . . . . 1j

\* "Probably the 'stocking' of the common lands with the horses and cattle of the freemen."  
† "Cakes made of fine flour."



D. Mr.

ill be  
Even  
in ten  
a few  
in  
which  
there  
y 269,  
Bath  
ere the  
cester,  
ist.  
d the  
miles

ru was  
ght of  
ounds  
older  
se, 20  
had 20  
ch, as  
and one-

may be  
ll pass  
rself  
amber-  
ad the  
by the  
f rival  
r—

at the  
Item,  
given  
or was  
at the  
paid for

at his  
2s. 6d.  
sugar,  
ven to  
tyche',  
given  
paid to  
Item,  
ven to

(s. 4d.  
ewarke,  
r John  
pent at  
to my  
2s. 8d.  
2d.—  
letter  
and for  
or, and  
ceasion  
for the  
to the  
secre-  
players,

om was  
ape the  
ears to  
n along  
o'er the  
became  
adheads  
ired on  
before.

s. d.  
ij  
with the

"Item, paid for 5 constables' staves at his manes coming to towne.

"Item, paid to Watts for his service done at that tyme.

"Item, paid, which was spent at Mr. Blunt's by Mr. Maior and the aldermen which attended on prince Rupert at Queneborow.

"Item, given to the guard at the prince's court at Queneborow by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"Item, paid, which was given for other attendance there.

"Item, paid, which was spent by Mr. Maior and the aldermen upon their goinge to Queneborow the second daie to prince Rupert.

"Item, given that day to the prince's guard, by Mr. Maior's appointment, [?]

"Item, paid, which was given for further attendance there that day.

"Item, given to six dragoneirs which came to fetch the 500*l.* lent by this corporacon upon prince Rupert's demand to the use of his matie.

"Item, paid for a dinner for the said dragoneirs, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"Item, paid for bisketts and other things given to the gentlemen at the hall which came to fetch the said 500*l.*

"Item, paid, which was spent at the Angell, by Mr. Maior's appointment, when the prince sent in carriages to be garled by the towne.

"Item, paid for a dinner at the Angell for sir Henry Hungate, by Mr. Maior's appointment, himself and diverse aldermen beinge then present there.

"Item, which was spent when certaine of the aldermen and other gentes went to petition his matie for his gracious protection to this corporation, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"Item, paid Mr. Palmer for three bonds given to Mr. Watts, Mr. Tompson, and John Clarke for the 500*l.* sent to prince Rupert.

We see from the foregoing that there existed "gents" in England above 200 years ago. But to continue our curious examples:—

"Item, paid for a horse-hire for Mr. Willis Billers, jun. to Queneborow when he went with Mr. Maior and the aldermen to prince Rupert.

"Item, which was p'sented to prince Charles by this corporation.

"Item, paid to the trained soldiars for three daies service at his maties cominge to towne.

"Item, paid to William Boley for his paines and his horse-hire to bringe intelligence of his maties cominge to towne.

"Item, paid Mr. Palmer for his charges and horse-hire in goinge to Stonley Abbie with a fre to his matie about the gunpowder.

"Item, paid for a purse wherein the 500*l.* was p'sented to prince Charles at his maties second cominge to this towne.

"Item, paid to his maties officers at his first cominge to towne for fees due to them as app's by a bill of p'ticulars, by consent of Mr. Maior and the aldermen.

"Item, paid for torches and linkes for the guard that guarded his maties p'son one of the nights his matie laid in the towne.

"Item, given to prince Rupert at his first cominge to towne, one gallon of white wine, one pottle of claret, one pottle of canarie, and one pound of sugar.

"Item, given to the right honble the earle of Stanford, the right honble the lord Ruthen, Thomas lord Grey, and sir Arthur Haselrigg, in wine, bisketts, and sugar, as app's by bill.

Come we now to the light (or rather weight) of other days, 1643-4:—

"Item, given to sir William fraireffax, his chaplaine, j qrt of sack

In 1644-5,—

"Item, paid to the towne clerke for writinge the rental after the towne was taken, the former rental beinge p'te lost and the rest torne and spoiled by the cavaliers.

"Item, paid to to redeeme the towne charters, beinge seized when the king's forces tooke the towne, by the appointment of Mr. Maior.

"Item, paid for 4 strikes of malt for the maimed soldiars at the hospital when the king's forces held the towne, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

li. s. d.

iiij ij

j vj

v

x

j

v vj

v

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

v

j

iiij

ij vj

"Item, paid for two dozen of candles for the centries then, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"(The three preceding items were afterwards erased.)

"Item, paid for three parts of the brasse yard-wand, to that had bought it of the cavaliers.

"Item, paid for two of the brasse measures that was taken away by the cavaliers.

"Item, paid for the statute seale to a souldier, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"Mr. Maior's appointment, (this was afterwards erased.)

"Item, paid to se'v'all men for buryinge of fifty dead corpses within Mr. Abney's ward and the Newark, when the towne was taken by the king's forces, by command of the chiefe commanders there.

"1645-6.

"Item, paid for two gallons of sack, two gallons of claret, two gallons of white, one pinte of sack, and one suger loafe valeing 6*l.* which was given to right honble ye earle of Penbrooke and the rest of the comission's of parliament when they went with propositions to the kinge.

"1646-7.

"Item, paid to Mr. Blunt, nowe maior, for the castinge downe the works at the Galtrey-gate centrie, as appears by his note.

"Item, paid to George Ludlam for candles for the centries when sir Thomas fraireffax was last in towne.

"1647-8.

"Item, paid for quartering 6 troops and their horses which belonge to the gen'all, by Mr. Maior's appi.

"Item, paid more for quartering 8 of lt. gen'all Cromwell's souldiers and their horses, by Mr. Maior's appointment.

"Item, paid to Robert Bradshawe for mending and drawing the two pictures of Mr. Hericke's which hang up in the parlor.

"Item, paid for wyne, bisketts, suger, beare and tobacco, when Mr. Maior and the aldermen went to visit lt. gen'all Cromwell at his goinge into the North, as appears by bill.

"1648-9.

"Item, paid which was spent upon coll. Lambert's officers in wyne, beare, and tobacco, when they came for free quarters here, but through p'suasion went further.

"Item, paid for wyne, bisketts, and suger, when Mr. Maior and the aldermen went to visit lt. gen'all Cromwell and his sonne at their cominge out of the North, as appears by bill.

"Item, paid for wyne and suger spent when Mr. Maior and the aldermen went to visit the countesse of Devonshire.

"1649-50.

"Item, paid to se'v'all p'lases for ringinge when the intelligence came that the p'lament's army had given the greates defeat \* \* \* by the appointment of Mr. Maior and divers aldermen.

"1650-1.

"Item, paid to Mr. Thomas Blunt and others for their teares and carts to carry flower loads of ammunition of the States to Loughborowe.

"Item, paid to James Redley for takinge downe the late king's armes in the towne hall, and for a peece of seelinge sett up there.

"Item, paid to Thomas Chapman for washinge out the late king's armes at the town hall and Gainsborowe.

"Item, paid for settinge the States armes and town armes upon the sayd knobbs.

"Item, paid for beare given to the gen'alls army when they marched to Worcester, and for divers boewers men, by order.

"Item, paid att se'v'all times for wyne sent for to the hall and Gainsborowe for coll. fraireffax and div's officers and strangers, as appears by Mrs. Barnes her bill.

"Item, paid for a quart of sacke to drinke with coll. Hacker, when he came from Worcester fight.

"Item, paid for 2 gallons of claret, 2 gallons of sacke, two gallons of white, three pound of suger, and a bankett p'sented to the lord gen'all Cromwell, when he went to Worcester.

"Item, paid for a pottle of sacke, a pottle of white wine, and a pottle of claret, and for suger, tobacco and pipes, when the maior and divers aldermen went to visit coll. Hacker, there beinge divers gentlemen with him, as he went to Worcester.

"1650-1.

"Item, paid to Mr. Thomas Blunt and others for their teares and carts to carry flower loads of ammunition of the States to Loughborowe.

"Item, paid to James Redley for takinge downe the late king's armes in the towne hall, and for a peece of seelinge sett up there.

"Item, paid to Thomas Chapman for washinge out the late king's armes at the town hall and Gainsborowe.

"Item, paid for settinge the States armes and town armes upon the sayd knobbs.

"Item, paid for beare given to the gen'alls army when they marched to Worcester, and for divers boewers men, by order.

"Item, paid att se'v'all times for wyne sent for to the hall and Gainsborowe for coll. fraireffax and div's officers and strangers, as appears by Mrs. Barnes her bill.

"Item, paid for a quart of sacke to drinke with coll. Hacker, when he came from Worcester fight.

"Item, paid for 2 gallons of claret, 2 gallons of sacke, two gallons of white, three pound of suger, and a bankett p'sented to the lord gen'all Cromwell, when he went to Worcester.

"Item, paid for a pottle of sacke, a pottle of white wine, and a pottle of claret, and for suger, tobacco and pipes, when the maior and divers aldermen went to visit coll. Hacker, there beinge divers gentlemen with him, as he went to Worcester.

li. s. d.

vij

vij

vj

ij

ij

x x

x x

x

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

ij

"Item, paid for 3 oz. of tobacco and pipes to the hall when coll. fraireffax and coll. Hacker was there.

"Item, paid for one gallon of sack, one gallon of claret, two gallons of white wyne, and for suger and bisketts, when the maior and aldermen went to visit sir Arthur Haselrigg at the Crane.

"Item, paid for a quart of sack given to coll. fraireffax.

"Item, paid for se'v'all ministers' dinners and for wyne, beare, and tobacco, upon June 18, beinge a day of thanksgivinge, and upon Mr. Maior and aldermen dynd with them, and for the ministers' charges which preached them, as appears by bill.

"Item, paid when Mr. Maior, coll. fraireffax, and divers aldermen went to dyne with the ministers, Sept. 28. And to in-treare theire further supplies at M'tin's church, as appears by bill.

"1649-50.

"Item, paid to se'v'all p'lases for ringinge when the intelligence came that the p'lament's army had given the greates defeat \* \* \* by the appointment of Mr. Maior and divers aldermen.

"1650-1.

"Item, paid to Mr. Thomas Blunt and others for their teares and carts to carry flower loads of ammunition of the States to Loughborowe.

"Item, paid to James Redley for takinge downe the late king's armes in the towne hall, and for a peece of seelinge sett up there.

"Item, paid to Thomas Chapman for washinge out the late king's armes at the town hall and Gainsborowe.

"Item, paid for settinge the States armes and town

after Scott had done with them. Such is the scheme, and it is wrought out with a Rabelaisian drollery; of which it would be in vain for us to attempt an illustration by partial selections. Neither are we disposed to hurt the natural and extraordinary interest of the drama by drawing up too much of the curtain. One extract must therefore suffice, and if it fail to indicate the spirit of the writer, we cannot help it. Ivanhoe has returned in the disguise of a Palmer, from the wars, after years of supposed death, and finds his lamentable widow married again to Athelstane, and with a chubby boy at her knee,—and here is the scene:—

"He knew his way to the door well enough; he entered the familiar hall with a *benedicite*, and without any more words took his place.

"You might have thought for a moment that the grey Friar trembled, and his shrunken cheek looked deadly pale; but he recovered himself presently, nor could you see his pallor for the cowl which covered his face.

"A little boy was playing on Athelstane's knee, Rowena, smiling and patting the Saxon Thane fondly on his broad bull-head, filled him a huge cup of spiced wine from a golden hanap. He drained a quart of the liquor, and, turning round, addressed the Friar,—

"And so, Grey Frere, thou sawest good King Richard fall at Chalus by the bolt of that felon bowman?"

"We did, an it please you. The brothers of our house attended the good King in his last moments; in truth, he made a Christian ending."

"And didst thou see the archer flayed alive? It must have been rare sport," roared Athelstane, laughing hugely at the joke. "How the fellow must have howled!"

"My love!" said Rowena, interposing tenderly, and putting a pretty white finger on his lip.

"I would have liked to see it too," cried the boy.

"That's my own little Cedric, and so thou shalt. And, Friar, didst see my poor Kinsman Sir Wilfrid of Ivanhoe? They say he tried to defend the man. The more fool he!"

"My sweet lord," again interposed Rowena, "mention him not."

"Why? Because thou and he were so tender in days of yore—when you could not bear my plain face, being all in love with his pale one?"

"Those times are past now, dear Athelstane," said his affectionate wife looking up to the ceiling.

"Marry, thou never couldst forgive him the Jewess, Rowena."

"The odious hussy! don't mention the name of the unbelieving creature," exclaimed the lady.

"Well, well, poor Will was a good lad—a thought melancholy and milksop though. Why a pint of sack fuddled his poor brains."

"Sir Wilfrid of Ivanhoe was a good lance," said the Friar. "I have heard there was none better in Christendom. He lay in our convent after his wounds, and it was there we tended him till he died. He was buried in our north cloister."

"And there's an end of him," said Athelstane. "But come, this is dismal talk. Where's Wamba the jester? Let us have a song. Stir up, Wamba, and don't lie like a dog in the fire! Sing us a song, thou crack-brained jester, and leave off whimpering for bygones. Tush, man! There be many good fellows left in this world."

"There be buzzards in eagles' nests," Wamba said, who was lying stretched before the fire sharing the hearth with the Thane's dogs; "there be dead men alive and live men dead; there be merry songs and dismal songs. Marry, and the merriest are the saddest sometimes. I will leave off motley and wear black, gossip Athelstane. I will turn howler at funerals, and then, perhaps, I shall be merry. Motley is fit for mutes, and black for fools. Give me some drink, gossip, for my voice is as cracked as my brain."

"Drink and sing, thou beast, and cease prating," the Thane said.

"And Wamba, touching his rebeck wildly, sat up in the chimney-side and curled his lean shanks together and began:—"

[We pass the stave, which is rather long; and the colloquy proceeds.]—

"Who taught thee that merry lay, Wamba, thou son of Witless?" roared Athelstane, clattering his cup on the table and shouting the chorus.

"It was a good and holy hermit, sir, the pious clerk of Copmanhurst, that you wot of, who played many a prank with us in the days that we knew King Richard. Ah, noble sir, that was a jovial time and a good priest."

"They say the holy priest is sure of the next bishopric, my love," said Rowena. "His majesty hath taken him into much favour. My lord of Huntingdon looked very well at the last ball, though I never could see any beauty in the countess—a freckled, blowsy thing, whom they used to call Maid Marian; though, for the matter of that, what between her flirtations with Major Littlejohn and Captain Scarlett, really—"

"Jealous again, haw! haw!" laughed Athelstane.

"I am above jealousy, and scorn it," Rowena answered, drawing herself up very majestically.

"Well, well, Wamba's was a good song," Athelstane said.

"Nay, a wicked song," said Rowena, turning up her eyes as usual. "What! rail at woman's love? Prefer a filthy wine-cup to a true wife? Woman's love is eternal, my Athelstane. He who questions it would be a blasphemer were he not a fool. The well-born and well-nurtured gentlewoman loves once and once only."

"I pray you, madam, pardon me, I—I am not well," said the grey friar, rising abruptly from his settle, and tottering down the steps of the dais. Wamba sprung after him, his bells jingling as he rose, and casting his arms round the apparently fainting man, he led him away into the court. "There be dead men alive and live men dead," whispered he. "There be coffins to laugh at and marriages to cry over. Said I not sooth, holy friar? And when they had got out into the solitary court, which was deserted by all the followers of the Thane, who were mingling in the drunken revelry in the hall, Wamba, seeing that none were by, knelt down, and kissing the friar's garment, said, 'I knew thee, I knew thee, my lord and my liege!'"

"Get up," said Wilfrid of Ivanhoe, scarcely able to articulate; "only fools are faithful."

"And he passed on and into the little chapel where his father lay buried. All night long the friar spent there, and Wamba the jester lay outside watching as mute as the saint over the porch."

"When the morning came, Wamba was gone; and the knave being in the habit of wandering hither and thither, as he chose, little notice was taken of his absence by a master and mistress who had not much sense of humour. As for Sir Wilfrid, a gentleman of his delicacy of feelings could not be expected to remain in a house where things so naturally disagreeable to him were occurring, and he quitted Rotherwood incontinently, after paying a dutiful visit to the tomb where his old father, Cedric, was buried, and hastened on to York, at which city he made himself known to the family attorney, a most respectable man, in whose hands his ready money was deposited, and took up a sum sufficient to fit himself out with credit, and a handsome retinue, as became a Knight of consideration. But he changed his name, wore a wig and spectacles, and disguised himself entirely, so that it was impossible his friends or the public should know him, and thus metamorphosed, went about withersoever his fancy led him. He was present at a public ball at York, which the Lord Mayor gave, danced Sir Roger de Coverley in the very same set with Rowena—(who was disgusted that Maid Marian took precedence of her)—he saw little Athelstane overeat himself at the supper, and pledged his big father in a cup of sack; he met the Reverend Mr. Tuck at a missionary meeting, whereupon seconded a resolution proposed by that eminent divine;—in fine, he saw a score of his old acquaintances, none of whom

recognised in him the warrior of Palestine and Templestowe."

We cannot help adding another paragraph. Ivanhoe returns to fighting, and ultimately against the Moors in Spain, where in a short time he—

"Had killed off so many of the Moors, that though those unbelieving miscreants poured continual reinforcements into Spain from Barbary, they could make no head against the Christian forces, and in fact came into battle quite discouraged at the notion of meeting the dreadful silent knight. It was commonly believed amongst them, that the famous Malek Ric Richard of England, the conqueror of Saladin, had come to life again, and was battling in the Spanish hosts—that this his second life was a charmed one, and his body inaccessible to blow of scimitar or thrust of spear—that after battle he ate the hearts and drank the blood of many young Moors for his supper; a thousand wild legends were told of Ivanhoe, indeed, so that the Morisco warriors came half vanquished into the field, and fell an easy prey to the Spaniards, who cut away among them without mercy. And although none of the Spanish historians whom I have consulted make mention of Sir Wilfrid as the real author of the numerous triumphs which now graced the arms of the good cause; this is not in the least to be wondered at in a nation that has always been notorious for bragging, and for the non-payment of their debts of gratitude as of their other obligations, and that writes histories of the Peninsular war with the Emperor Napoleon, without making the slightest mention of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, or of the part taken by BRITISH VALOUR in that transaction. Well, it must be confessed on the other hand that we brag enough of our fathers' feats in those campaigns, but this is not the subject at present under consideration."

We have only to repeat, that to our minds the whole is admirable fooling, and likely to last for many Christmases as an example of rich and piquant Quixotism.

#### WELSH LITERATURE.

*The Literature of the Kymry, &c.* By Thomas Stephens. 8vo. Llandoverly: Rees. London: Longmans.

WHILE we are reading of Phœnician discoveries in Cornwall and of Roman mining caverns in Wales,\* it is congenial to find the ancient literature of the latter people provoking new and increased illustration. Since Dr. Owen Pughe, and even within the last twelve months, we have been called upon to review several publications of learning and interest on the subject; and we have here a third example, as if the iron smoke of Merthyr were the atmosphere to nourish Welsh antiquaries. The *Mabinogion* of Lady Charlotte Guest, the *Iole MSS.* of the late Taliesin Williams, and the present production of Mr. Stephens have all issued (if we mistake not) from the same locality, and not three miles apart. We are glad to find archaeology so catching: it is a sure sign that it will spread throughout the land.

With regard to Mr. Stephens, there are unmistakeable signs of genius in his performance; and this, perhaps, makes it the more likely that we should not have been able to agree with him in all his reasonings and conclusions. His chapter on the Welsh language suggests grave doubts, and his hypothesis respecting Merdinn would require more certain demonstration before it can be received as gospel. There are, however, many valuable hints in this

\* "Conway, October 12:—On Wednesday the miners at Llandno broke, in the course of their labours, into what appeared to be an extensive cavern, the roof of which, being one mass of stalactite, reflected back their lights with dazzling splendour. On examination the cavern turned out to be an old work, probably Roman, the benches, some hammers, &c., used by that ancient people having been found entire, together with many bones of mutton, which had been consumed by these miners. The bones are to all appearance as fresh, though impregnated with copper, as they were when denuded of their fleshy covering, after remaining nearly two thousand years in the bowels of the earth. The cavern is about forty yards long, and a subject of great interest to those fond of investigating the remains of bygone ages."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.



book; and if there are slight imperfections to challenge critical mention, the results of the whole are well deserving of critical praise.

A sketch of Welsh Literature to the twelfth century, and the balance of the controversial opinions thereon, we shall take the liberty to pass by, and come to the author's dictum that the bards of all times have been a venal and insincere set, and proceed:—

"It will remain for us to show the grounds upon which such apparent treachery was then held to be justifiable. These will be found in the code of bardic morality. A bard by right of his profession had free egress and ingress to the palaces of the great; and it is to be feared that the bardic code permitted the bard to become the advocate of whoever paid him. He stood in the same relation to his chieftain as a lawyer does to his client; and seems to have been the willing advocate of whoever honoured him with his patronage. We may almost go the length of saying this, from a perusal of Meilyr's ode already quoted:—

"Cevais i liaws awr aur a phali,  
Gan vreuaw riau, er ei hodi."  
"I had heaps of gold and velvet,  
From frail princes, for loving them;"

and if there were room for doubt, the venal conduct of Gwalchmai and Kynddelw prevents any more charitable conclusion. In all countries, and at all times, the standard of moral principle has ever been higher than the practice; but it is to be regretted that such sophistry as professional privileges is used to stifle the voice of duty, block up the path of morality, and supply substitutes for faithfulness and sincerity.

"From their positions, the bards had much power for good or evil. They might have raised the standard of moral and intellectual greatness among their countrymen, and have pointed out more becoming pursuits than those in which they indulged; but instead of preaching peace, they were too frequently the abettors of war; instead of healing dissensions, they were prone to widen the breaches already made; and instead of leading the way to grander views, and principles of conduct, they have on too many occasions been the echoes of popular prejudices, and the tools of ambitious chieftains. This is a light in which their conduct is seldom presented; it is nevertheless the truth. It should not however be concealed that as in the case of Iolo Goch, they have occasionally given the chieftains good advice, though these cases unfortunately form the exceptions rather than the rule. Now, and then, they also had the courage to remonstrate with the princes, as appears from the following lines imputing blame to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, for imprisoning his brother:—

"A man is bound by the Chief of Snowdon;  
A man, if free, like Rhun the son of Bell;  
A man that would not suffer England to burn his frontier,  
A man of the race of Mervyn, magnanimous like Benlli."

But I am sorry that the rarity of such occurrences prevents my forming a more favourable estimate of the truthfulness of the bards.

"It would appear that they were much more numerous than the scarcity remains of poetry would lead us to expect; for we sometimes find mention of bards as being celebrated in their day, of whose works not a vestige has escaped the ravages of time."

A long list proves the latter fact; but it is grievous to find the honoured bards of antiquity thus held to be no better than modern lawyers. The following confirmation of the theory is from "the satire of Taliesin, on the bards of Maelgwn Gwynedd:—

"Minstrels persevere in their false custom,  
Immoral ditties are their delight,  
Vain and tasteless praise they recite,  
Falsehood at all times do they utter,  
Innocent persons do they ridicule;  
Married women by their flattery,  
Through mischievous intent they deceive;  
The pure white virgins of Mary they corrupt,  
Those who believe them they bring to shame,  
They cause uneasiness to moral men  
As they pass their lives away in vanity:  
At night they get drunk, they sleep the day,  
In idleness without work they feed themselves"

Another quaint old poem has a happy comparison

between the value of a poet and a musician; though we know that in the nineteenth century, a singer, a pianist, or a fiddler, earn higher wages in a week than a true poet could acquire in the shape of reward during a lifetime. Yet, in elder times, "the bards seem to have had the advantage, and there is an amusing story told, and probably invented by the bards, of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who one day, when pestered by the rival candidates, hit upon a very original method of settling the dispute:—

"When Maelgwn went to Ceredigion,  
He bade the whole of the number  
To swim the river.  
When they landed on the opposite bank,  
The Harps were not worth a half-penny,  
In consequence of the strings being wetted;  
But the bards could sing and poetise  
As well as before, and therefore were they declared  
Entitled to the pre-eminence."

"The bards used to relate this story with a peculiar gusto, and with willing auditors, the logic seems generally to have been convincing."

Between the bards and the monks a still more bitter warfare was carried on; but we must leave the evidence of their mutual abuse (and we are free to remark pretty equal demerits) to the page in which they are recorded. To the bardic order Mr. Stephens allows the superiority of being patriotic; that is to say, of hating the English as intensely as possible, and being ever ready to rouse their countrymen to deeds of assault and vengeance.

In moving into the thirteenth century, Mr. Stephens examines several of the leading claims of ancient Welsh compositions to very remote antiquity; and generally decides against them. If he had done us the honour of being a constant reader of the *Literary Gazette*, he would have been enabled to handle these subjects on surer grounds. As it is, there is considerable acuteness in some of his criticisms, and the quotation of lines which, either from the character of the language or the reference to events of ascertained dates, show that the poems could not be so old as was pretended, afford strong arguments for the correctness of his judgment. In some of these strains there is great power. For example:—

"It was a glorious victory, and the golden treasures lay exposed.  
There was wasteful work, the warriors were energetic,  
And their arms glittering.  
The impetuosity of the attack broke the foremost ranks,  
And the rushing swords, making fresh carnage,  
Hewed down whatever they met.  
The green flood of Teivi was thickened,  
The river was filled with the blood of men,  
The blood-stained waterfoel called aloud for a glut of gore,  
And swam with toil on waves of blood."

The grave is often beautifully symbolized, the wooden bed, the ruddy grave, &c.; but we rather copy a few short miscellaneous passages:—

"Llewelyn the generous, the maintainer of bards.  
He is the dispenser of happiness to his subjects,  
His noble deeds cannot be sufficiently extolled,  
His spear flashes in a hand accustomed to martial deeds."

"He is the joy of armies, and like a lion in danger,  
He is the emperor and sovereign of sea and land.  
He is a warrior that may be compared to a deluge,  
To the surge on the beach which covereth the wild salmon.  
The sound of his approach is like that of the roaring wave  
that rusheth to the shore,  
That can neither be stopped nor appeased;  
He puts numerous troops of his enemies to flight,  
Like a mighty wind."

#### "MORAL VERSES.

"All will come to the earthen ship,  
Poor, little people will perish:  
Who owns great wealth will cease to be,  
And in one hour be swallowed up."  
"The hosts of earth will have an end,  
And all we loved or followed;  
Do we not pass to a cold tenement?  
There is no life to man."

"Every man will have a cold habitation,  
With death for his companion,  
And though he owns the land above,  
He'll end his days in that beneath."

These were of the golden bardic age of Llywelyn the Great; but as it would far exceed our limits to go chronologically through Mr. Stephens' chain, we must simply refer to his *Essays on the Chroniclers and*

Historians, and finish this notice (not review) with giving our testimony to the talent and research with which he has executed his task, and mentioning his observations on the Welsh language as well deserving of philological attention. And yet to end as we have been going on, we affix a very characteristic "Song to a Maiden's Hair," of the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Rhys ab Rhiccart:—

"On the head of Gwen there's a growth of loveliest hue,  
Loose, flowing, and worthy of a countess;  
It hangs down to her heels,  
As a flaxen bush,—wine-coloured and willow-like;  
(How) beautiful are the long golden ringlets,  
Drooping from the temples of a lovely woman!  
Her forehead is smooth, clear, and as purely white  
As the spray of waters dashing over rugged rocks;  
And it is encircled by a broad band of precious gold.  
Beneath the tall and glistening white veil,  
(Peep out) two tender eyes, joyous and cheerful,  
Two stars of love gladdening to the sight,  
In the head of the elegantly formed, second Lunette.\*  
Her cheeks were redder than the red wine of raspberries;  
As the colour of wild roses in leafy woods,  
Is the coral hue of her buoyant health.  
Between two cheeks  
Of splendid tint,  
(Rises) a neat sharp nose  
Of small proportions;  
A mouth distilling honey  
Belonged to the silent fair,  
And an elegant lip of the lovely hue of coral;  
Small teeth, and an expression of shrewd vivacity,  
Were evident in the mouth of the witty Gwen;  
And her small round chin appeared as wonderful,  
As mountain peaks seen by day, when wrapt in gowns of snow.  
Her neck as whitely shone  
As the spray of the ocean wave;  
And two budding heights  
Revealed through whitest linen,  
Form the beautiful bust  
Of my gentle fair;  
Whose charms, second only to Enid,  
Will, if compared,  
Appear in propriety, purity, and comeliness.  
The maid is fair, reserved, and so light and nimble,  
That the smallest trefoils bend not beneath her.  
Swan! sea mew! lovely is her pure aspect,  
Slight, straight, sprightly, and handsome.  
Her hands are white,  
And her slender fingers  
Swiftly move  
While weaving silk;  
And her nails  
Are ruddy tinted.  
Skillful and alert she waits at the wine feast.  
My becoming charmer is slender and tall.  
Having a pretty small waist, and an erect form,  
Short round shanks,  
And a round white leg.  
With, (chaste maid!) a foot of faultless outline.  
If there were given to me the power to dispose—  
Of the world's wealth, the white maid should have it all,  
For one hour, fair one of passing beauty,  
On a green sward, in the arms of Gwenhwyf."

#### LITERATURE IN LIVERPOOL.

*Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool*, No. V. London: Parker. Liverpool: Deighton and Laughton.

THE thirty-seventh session to which this fasciculus belongs, evinces a healthy progress. The two principal and most original papers describe, the one the remarkable Reef of Pernambuco, and the other a Sting Fish caught in May last about Hoylake, on the sandy coast of Lancashire, where the species are abundant. Before looking towards them, however, we would object to the posthumous fame of "the late Mr. Mahony, of Cork, (Father Prout)," p. 83, in a paper on the Fugitive Poetry of the Present Day, because we ourselves saw the holy priest alive and well within the present week. There is also some typography in the Essay on the English School of Painting so incorrect as to render the sense doubtful. Thus at p. 97 we find Ulysis and Calcut, and in the next Brower and Lienull. But these mistakes, except to Mr. Mahony, are mere trifles; and Mr. J. P. G. Smith's Account of the 1200 miles' Brazilian Reef from Maranhão to Bahia, would make amends for a hundred such. It is of much interest both to the geological and mercantile world.

\* "Lunette, or Luned, is a character well known to readers of romances. She is thus described in the *Lady of the Fountain*:—"He beheld a maiden with yellow curling hair, and a frontlet of gold on her head; and she was clad in a dress of yellow satin, and on her feet were shoes of variegated leather."—*Mabinogion*, vol. I. p. 55.

"I have" (says the writer) "examined the structure of the reef very carefully at Bahia, Maceio, Cape São Agostinho, Pernambuco, Pariba, and Ceará, and at each of these points found its character nearly identical; in fact, only varying with the fineness and coarseness of the sand which composes the beach opposite to it. At Bahia it is exceedingly close and compact, as shown by the specimens presented; it makes good building stone, and is much worked for this purpose. At Pernambuco, on the contrary, it is very porous, and makes excellent filters for the impure water with which the place was formerly supplied.

"The water between the reef and the shore is navigable the greater part of its distance for canoes and jaugadas; and between Cape São Roque and Aracati, a distance of about 200 miles, for vessels of considerable draught of water. At this part the reef lies several miles from the coast, but everywhere it presents the same general appearance of a shelf of sandstone, covered more or less with coralline, sloping gently down into the sea and steep on the land side. At Pernambuco it is traversed in a remarkable manner by irregular fissures, which, though they seem gradually to become filled up with coralline, the remains of shells, and sand, afford a safe refuge for numerous crustaceæ and small fish. The smoothness of the surface is also destroyed by the irregular accumulations of coralline and by the numerous holes made in it either by the action of the sea or excavated for the sake of obtaining the stone, and these make baths of the most brilliantly clear water. The breadth opposite Pernambuco varies from thirty to sixty yards, and it there affords ample breadth for a delightful and interesting walk in the cool fresh breezes of a tropical evening, and one to which I have frequently resorted. On the one side you have the endless roll and thunder of the vast Atlantic, and on the other the lake-like stillness of the harbour, in which vessels from all parts of the world are lying secure and in a state of repose, which makes a curious contrast to the noise and fury going on within a few yards of them. At spring tides the reef is entirely covered to the depth of a foot or more, but at neap tides the upper part is as much out of the water, and in no place that I have observed does it rise above the level of spring tides."

The account is illustrated with engravings.

Mr. Byerley's paper on the Sting Fish (*Frachinus Draco*), called also Weever and Otter-pike, is a well-digested inquiry into a singular class of poisonous creatures in the realm of Natural History. He analyses the punctures, the grooves in the spines, and all the other attributes from which various hypotheses have been upheld; but it is a long argument, and we must be content with a fact or two, and deduction.

"This fish is about five or six inches long when full grown, and is much more active and dangerous than the larger species. When irritated, it strikes the object of its wrath either upwards with the dorsal fin or sideways with the opercular spine. When the fish is in search of prey, it remains partially buried in the sand or loose soil, the first dorsal fin and the nose only being exposed, and seizes upon minute crustaceans and other small creatures for food with great facility, owing to the ascending position of its mouth."

The spines of the dorsal fin are engaged in this assault, and seem to be a very flexible and formidable weapon. The wounds they inflict on the human hand are very severe, and sometimes require months to be healed.

"The wounded at Hoylake adopt a very primitive mode of applying poultices immediately after the receipt of their injuries. They eviscerate as many weevers as they can procure, wrap the intestines, liver, &c., up in a bag, into which they plunge the crippled member. This they declare to be the "sovereignest thing alive;" it is probable, however, that the sweetness of revenge, rather than relief, urges them to this prompt expedient. For lack of weevers they sometimes use a dismembered crab for the same purpose, breaking through the shell and enveloping the wounded part in the natural cataplasm

which is thus furnished by his devoted viscera. Many other unimportant so called remedies are summarily used upon emergencies, and amongst others two rational ones have crept in, viz. sucking the wound, and applying a very tight ligature above and around the injured part. When this is done the pain is more local, nor does enlargement of the glands of the arm-pit so generally ensue, though if it be neglected they frequently become so in half an hour's time after the receipt of the injury."

The author denies the power of injury to mechanical irritation, as supposed by Cuvier, and attributes it to true poison glands. His anatomical dissections confirm this opinion.

We have only to add that other notices in the transactions, generally, do credit to the intelligence and research of the members to whom the Society is indebted for them, and that the remarks incidentally elicited in the sequent discussions display information and talent.

#### SUMMARY.

*Christmas Shadows; a Tale of the Times.* Newby. We cannot notice this little volume without remarking on the very clever and forcible illustrations by A. Ashley, who appears in them to have studied with great success the most striking style of George Cruikshank. As for the tale itself, it carries with it an excellent moral in favour of the working classes, and especially of females doomed to the starvation of the Needle; and we like it none the worse, that it works its way through goblins, spectres, and all kinds of supernatural impressions and transformations, as good and entertaining holiday books used to do in olden times.

*The Heiress in Her Minority; or, the Progress of Character.* By the Author of "Bertha's Journal." 2 vols. Murray.

THE work is written with an avowed object—i. e., to show how much happiness may be attained by the correction of selfish indulgences and delusions, and the employment of the mind in the acquisition of intelligence, and of the means in our power for the benefit of our fellow creatures. The lesson is exemplified and taught in the improved progress of character of Evelyn O'Brien, left in her girlhood a very wealthy Irish heiress; but, superior to most intentions of the kind, the narrative is enriched with masses of other and various matter, full of information and instruction for youth. It travels over the world—it discusses every possible subject—in short, it is so full (almost too full) of various subjects and judicious counsels, that we can only report of it as a universal repository of useful knowledge, rendered attractive by the agreeable and un-scholastic manner in which it is communicated.

*Olla Podrida.* By Capt. Marryat. Bentley. A VOLUME of Marryat's contributions to periodicals which he thought worthy to be separated from the mass, and preserved together in this form: forbidding the rest. It contains the diary of a *Blasé*, and a number of shorter periods, all of which are characteristic of the humour and the astuteness which made the author popular. Several of the tales are redolent of sea-life; and two or three of the literary pasquinades are smartly critical upon the mushroom productions which ever and anon overspread the wholesome herbage of a legitimately and usefully cultivated press. There is always a foundation of sound sense in Marryat, and he is rarely otherwise than entertaining; whilst many of his *dramatis personæ* are sketched with perfect naturalness and truth. This is altogether a pleasing remembrance of him. Alas, poor Yorick!

*A Treasury of Pleasure Books for Young Children.* Grant and Griffiths.

WE do not mean to praise this volume for much novelty in the literary contents, though some of them are, to us, new versions of old tales, and all nicely got together from pleasant places; but we will say that, for copious and congenial illustration, (above a hundred, by John Absalon and Harrison Weir,) we do not remember to have seen in these very

popular nursery stories, the old pen of our forefathers so happily accompanied by the modern pencil of our artists. We are not surprised that in the preface the writer should recommend the pictures as studies for copying and drawing, when the readers are old enough to undertake such pursuits. Taken together, print and engraving, the volume is a delight. On the part of Antiquity and Childhood, we decidedly object to the legend of the House that Jack Built being raised a story beyond the Cock that Crew in the Morn. In these times of agricultural distress, we want to have nothing ado with the Farmer who Sowed the Corn; nor his horse, nor hound, nor horn. There is no use, when the thing is settled, to extend Protection farther than cock-crowing. The Courtship of the Little Man and the Little Maid is capitally embellished; so is the story of the Three Bears, and in truth, all the rest, including Cock Robin, Bo-peep, Mother Hubbard, and every one of these justly loved, and famous, and immortal pieces. Jenny Wren's is a touching portrait, but, in short, no little family could desire a more amusing book than this, with illustrations they can readily comprehend, but which are, nevertheless, of a very superior order.

*The Thoughts on Religion, and Evidences of Christianity, of Pascal.* Longmans.

THE name of Pascal is sufficient to recommend any portion of his writings to the world; but we have here one of the best portions still more potently recommended by an improved arrangement, and large additions from original manuscripts, and an able introduction and notes by the English translator, Mr. G. Pearce, from the French of M. P. Faugère. This is the third volume of the series, and, as of the others, we may say of it, that it would hardly be possible, within the same compass, to meet with so much for reflection upon all the great interests and crises which rule the life of mankind, for happiness or misery. The fine genius of Pascal illuminates every theme.

*Lamartine's French Revolution, 1848.*

Is an appropriate current volume in the series of Bohn's Standard Library. If not altogether to be relied on, such works as these, nevertheless, furnish materials for comparison and history. The portraits of the six ephemere of February are a fitting frontispiece.

#### THE LATE LAUREATE.

*The Life and Correspondence of the late Robert Southey.*

(Third notice—Conclusion.)

Of his own poetic course, the laureate tells us—"In my twelfth and thirteenth year, besides these loftier attempts, I wrote three heroic epistles in rhyme: the one was from Diomedæ to Egiæ; the second from Octavia to Mark Anthony; the third from Alexander to his father Herod, a subject with which Josephus supplied me. I made also some translations from Ovid, Virgil, and Horace; and composed a satirical description of English manners, as delivered by Omai, the Tahiteian, to his countrymen on his return. On the thirteenth anniversary of my birth, supposing (by an error which appeared to be common enough at the end of the century) that I was then entering the first year of my teens instead of completing it, and looking upon that as an awful sort of step in life, I wrote some verses in a strain of reflection upon mortality grave enough to provoke a smile when I recollect them. Among my attempts at this time were two descriptive pieces entitled Morning in the Country, and Morning in Town, in eight-syllable rhymes, and in imitation of Cunningham. There was also a satirical peep into Pluto's dominions, in rhyme. I remember the conclusion only, and that because it exhibits a singular indication how strongly and how early my heart was set upon that peculiar line of poetry which I have pursued with most ardour. It described the Elysium of the Poets, and that more sacred part of it in which Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Spenser, Camoens, and Milton were assembled. While I was regarding them, Fame came hurrying by with her arm full of laurels, and asking



in an indignant voice if there was no poet who would deserve them? Upon which I reached out my hand, snatched at them, and awoke.

"One of these juvenile efforts was wholly original in its design. It was an attempt to exhibit the story of the Trojan War in a dramatic form, laying the scene in Elysium, where the events which had happened on earth were related by the souls of the respective heroes as they successively descended. The opening was a dialogue between Laodamia and Protesilaus, in couplets: the best rhymes which I had yet written. But I did not proceed far, probably because the design was too difficult, and this would have been reason enough for abandoning it even if I had not entered with more than usual ardour upon a new heroic subject, of which Cassibelan was the hero. I finished three books of this poem, and had advanced far in the fourth before I went to Westminster. All this was written fairly out in my own private characters, and in my best writing, if one may talk of calligraphy in an unknown hand which looked something like Greek, but more like conjuration, from the number of trines and squares which it contained. These characters, however, proved fatal to the poem, for it was not possible for me to continue it at school, for want of privacy; disuse made the cypher so difficult that I could not read it without almost spelling as I went on; and at last, in very vexation, I burnt the manuscript."

A year or two later, at the age of fourteen, we are told:—

"Before the next holidays I wrote about fifty long and short verses upon the death of Fair Rosamund, which I put into his hands. The composition was bad enough, I dare say, in many respects; but it gave proofs of good progress. They were verses to the ear as well as to the fingers; and I remember them sufficiently to know that the attempt was that of a poet. It is worth remembering as being the only Latin poem that I ever composed voluntarily. For there my ambition ended. When I was so far upon a footing with the rest of the remove, that I could make verses decent enough to pass muster, I was satisfied. It was in English, and not in heathen Latin, that

"The sacred Sisters for their own  
Baptized me in the springs of Helicon."

While at Westminster School we find the subjoined passages worthy of quotation:—

"The boys in the sixth form speak in public, once a week in rotation, three king's scholars and three town boys: generally this is got through as a disagreeable task; but now and then an ambitious fellow mouths instead of mumbling it; and I remember Twistleton and Oliphant reciting the scene between Brutus and Cassius with good effect, and with voices that filled the school. After leaving Cambridge Oliphant tried his fortune as an author, and published a novel which I never saw; but it had some such title as 'Memoirs of a Wild Goose Philosopher.' He died soon afterwards.

"His first efforts in authorship were, however, made as a periodical essayist, before he left school. The Microcosm, which the Etonians had recently published, excited a spirit of emulation at Westminster; and soon after I went there, some of the senior king's scholars, of whom Oliphant was at the head, commenced a weekly paper called the Trifler. As the master's authority in our age of lax discipline could not prevent this, Smith contented himself, in his good-natured easy way, with signifying his disapprobation, by giving as a text for a theme, on the Monday after the first number appeared, these words, *scribimus indocti doctique*. There were two or three felicitous papers in the Microcosm which made a reputation for the book; indeed Eton has never produced men of more genius than those who contributed to it. The Trifler may in general have been upon a par with it, that is to say, neither of them could contain anything better in serious composition than good school-boy's exercises; but it had no lucky hits of a lighter kind, and when forty numbers had been published, more to the contentment of the writers than of any body else, the volume was closed and was for-

gotten. The only disgraceful circumstance attending it, was that a caricature was put forth representing Justice as weighing the Microcosm against the Trifler, and the former with its authors, and the king as a make-weight on their side, was made to kick the beam. This was designed and etched by James Hook, then a junior king's scholar, and now the very Reverend Dean of Worcester. I do not suppose it was sold in the print-shops, but the boys were expected to subscribe for it at a shilling each.

"My first attempt to appear in print was in the aforesaid Trifler. I composed an elegy upon my poor little sister's death, which took place just at that time. The verses were written with all sincerity of feeling, for I was very deeply affected; but that they were very bad I have no doubt; indeed I recollect enough of them to know it. However, I sent them by the penny post, signing them with the letter B; and in the next number this notice was taken of the communication: 'B's Elegy must undergo some alterations, a liberty all our correspondents must allow us to take.' After this I looked for its appearance anxiously, but in vain; for no farther mention was made of it, because no alteration could have rendered it fit for appearance, even among the compositions of elder schoolboys. Oliphant and his colleagues never knew from whence it came; I was far too much below them to be suspected, and indeed, at that time, I was known out of my remove for nothing but my curly head.

"At a public school you know something of every boy in your own boarding-house, and in your own form; you are better acquainted with those in your own remove (which, at Westminster, means half a form); and your intimacies are such as choice may make from these chances of juxtaposition. All who are above you you know by sight and by character, if they have any: to have none indicates an easy temper, inclined rather to good than evil. Of those who are below you, unless they are in the same house, you are acquainted with very few, even by name. The number, however, of those with whom you are more or less brought in contact, is such, that after-life seldom or never affords another opportunity of knowing so many persons so well, and forming so fair an estimate of human nature. Is that estimate a favourable one? and what says my own experience? Of the three hundred boys who were my contemporaries during four years (about fifty, perhaps, being changed annually) there were very few upon whose countenance Nature had set her best testimonials. I can call to mind only one wherein the moral and intellectual expression were in perfect accord of excellence, and had full effect given them by the features which they illuminated. Those who bore the stamp of reprobation, if I may venture to use a term which is to be abhorred, were certainly more in number, but not numerous. The great majority were of a kind to be whatever circumstances might make them: clay in the potter's hand, more or less fine; and as it is fitting that such subjects should be conformed to the world's fashion and the world's uses, a public school was best for them. But where there is a tendency to low pursuits and low vices, such schools are fatal. They are nurseries also for tyranny and brutality. Yet, on the other hand, good is to be acquired there, which can be attained in no other course of education.

"Of my own contemporaries there, a fair proportion have filled that place and maintained that character in the world, which might have been expected from the indications of their boyhood. Some have manifested talents which were completely latent at that time; and others who put forth a fair blossom have produced no fruit. But generally speaking, in most instances where I have had opportunity of observing, the man has been what the boy promised, or, as we should say in Cumberland, offered to be."

The second portion of the volume is from the pen of the Editor, and contains a good deal of correspondence. In some respects we cannot consider his assumed impartiality justly favourable to his father's presumable motive, character, and memory. There is a Scylla and Charybdis in biographies written by near relatives.

#### THE CRADLE OF THE TWIN GIANTS.

*Christmas's Cradle of the Twin Giants, Science and History.*

#### Second Notice—Conclusion.

THE second volume does not sustain the character of the first, but is, notwithstanding, an interesting medley collection of matter, experiments, statements, and opinions respecting mesmerism, ghosts, witchcraft, fairies, astrology, and alchemy. To a certain extent the author is a believer, without being credulous; and in most instances gives reasons for his qualified belief. Thus in many of the effects attributed to mesmeric influences he can discover the power of imagination, and in one case thus illustrates it:—

"During the siege of Breda, in 1625, the garrison was dreadfully afflicted with the scurvy; so useless was medical aid, and so desperate were the soldiers in consequence, that they resolved to give up the city to the enemy. This resolution came to the ears of the Prince of Orange: he immediately wrote addresses to the men, assuring them that he possessed remedies that were unknown to physicians, and that he would undertake their cure, provided they continued in their duty. Together with these addresses, he sent to the physicians small phials of coloured water, which the patients were assured to be of immense price, but of unspeakable virtue. Many, who declared that all former remedies had only made them worse, now recovered in a few days. A long and interesting account of this circumstance was drawn up by Vander Mye, one of the physicians, whose office was thus successfully usurped by the Prince of Orange.

"The practice of a quack may be successful, but his theory will betray him, if he adopt or make one. Will it be believed, twenty years hence, that a man had made a fortune by selling pills to work out the following theory?—'All disorders proceed from an impure state of the blood, which makes a sort of fur or incrustation inside the arteries and veins, and thus clogs up the circulation. Now, these pills either dissolve or scrape away the crust, and the circulation goes on right again.'

"Foote represents an empiric with a theory quite as reasonable, and incalculably more witty:—'Jammed proceeds from many myriads of little flies, of a yellow colour, which fly about the system: now, to cure this, I make the patient take a certain quantity of the ova or eggs of spiders. These eggs, when taken into the stomach, by the warmth of that organ, vivify, and being vivified, of course they immediately proceed to catch the flies; thus the disease is cured, and I then send the patient down to the sea-side, to wash all the cobwebs out of the system.'

With clairvoyance he goes very far, and is not entirely shocked by some of its wildest pretences; and on homeopathy he observes:—

"At the present time Homœopathy, for such was the name given to the new system, is widely and increasingly practised in England, and we proceed, therefore, as is no more than due to its claims, to state the theory of those who have been supposed best able to understand it. This is principally contained in three principles:—First, That 'like cures like, similia similibus curantur,' that is, that a drug which in a healthy person produces symptoms resembling those of any disease, will in a person affected with that disease effect a cure.

"Secondly, That medicine in order to be effectual in the highest degree, should be minutely subdivided, and as those medicines which are exceedingly divisible in themselves, quickly and powerfully permeate the whole system—such, for instance, as mercury; so, in order to render any other drug equally effective, it requires only to be subjected to an equally minute subdivision, that by such process medicine acts not on the stomach only or chiefly, and *mediately* on the constitution, but pervades all the minute pores of the body, and exerts its *immediate* influence over the whole frame. The atomic theory is again brought before the mind, and the system, whether right or wrong, cannot be denied a philosophical consistency.

"The third peculiarity of homeopathy results from

the second, and consists in the smallness of the doses administered. Medicines so triturated as to be capable of thus acting upon the whole system, at once so certainly and so energetically, cannot evidently be given in the same doses as in a gross and crude state, when they frequently pass away without having had an opportunity of acting in the way desired.

"Two illustrations of the correctness and value of these two principles may be sufficient in this place. One is the well known fact that a much larger amount of alcohol may be taken in the form of ordinary undiluted spirit without producing intoxication, than can be swallowed with impunity when considerably diluted with water. Another is the equally well known fact, that a considerable quantity of arsenic has been introduced into the human stomach, and so wrapped up and enveloped when there by unctuous matter as to be withdrawn without producing any specific irritation.

"The correctness of the first principle rests on other grounds. Of the ultimate nature of disease itself, say the homoeopaths, we know nothing—all we can ascertain is that something is wrong, and Nature is at work to rectify the evil, to throw off the peccant matter, to restore the equilibrium. Her work is known by what are called the symptoms of the disease—these are favourable to the patient, and the object of the physician should be to aid the work of Nature as much as he can. Hahnemann himself declared that no drug had any curative power; but that the curative power resided only in the energies (the *vis medicatrix*) of Nature. If he found certain symptoms follow the use of any medicine in a healthy person, he argued thus—If I have a patient in whose case Nature is acting in the same way, I may aid her efforts by the use of such a drug, and this principle was the primary one on which homoeopathy as a system was built. The writer of these pages is not contending for the correctness of every assertion made by the professors of homoeopathy, he has seen many instances in which, like mesmerism, it has been productive of wonderfully successful results, and while such has been his experience of its practice he sees nothing unphilosophical in its theory."

Having gone so fully into the earlier division of "The Cradle," we shall not go beyond these two examples of this portion; but merely mention that there are numerous stories of all times illustrative of the superstitions, philosophical pursuits, impostures, and consequences to real (out of absurd and impossible) sciences to which it relates, and that it is necessarily very amusing, whilst it is generally rational and instructive.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY.

An important step in the progress of reform was taken by the Council of the Royal Society at their last meeting—the abolition of the standing committees. The machinery to be substituted for the examination of papers is not yet definitively settled, but we believe the intention is that the Council should read, learn, and digest for themselves; or, when necessary, nominate referees for written reports. By such special nomination the functions delegated by the President and Council will be more efficiently performed than by routine work and more diffused responsibility. And we trust this will be revived and carried out an arrangement calculated in 1833 to increase the usefulness and to uphold the credit of the Royal Society—namely, that no paper should be printed in the *Transactions*, unless a written report of its fitness shall have been previously made by one or more Fellows or Members of Council to whom it shall have been especially referred for examination; and further, that such reports shall be read before the Society and printed in the abstracts of the Proceedings. But in order that such a system should work well, every Fellow ought, and it is his bounden duty, "to maintain the efficiency and credit of the Philosophical Transactions, and to allow no private or personal cause of jealousy or discontent, no trivial or unfounded plea of want of leisure from business or

occupations, to interfere with the devotion of his best exertions to uphold the character and promote the interests of the Royal Society." This spirit is, we believe, springing up anew and spreading through the ranks of the Society, and great gratitude and much thankfulness are due to the originators of reform, and to those who so perseveringly pursued the exposure of abuses. We entertain the highest respect and veneration for the Royal Society, and we heartily rejoice at every step tending to the fulfilment of its high office faithfully and efficiently.

### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 5.—Sir C. Lyell, President, in the chair. Read:—1st. "On the Age of the Upper Tertiaries in England," by Mr. S. V. Wood. In the last edition of his "Elements of Geology," Sir C. Lyell states that the Suffolk Red and Coralline Crag contain 20 to 30 per cent. of recent Mollusca—and are, therefore, named miocene, whilst the Norwich Crag with sixty or seventy species is considered as older pliocene. Mr. Wood has recently examined the Lamellibranchiata, from which he believed the other orders would not greatly differ, and he finds the recent species in the coralline crag to be 60 and in the red crag 70 per cent., and hence classes the former as older pliocene, the latter as pliocene. He pointed out, however, the uncertainty of this mode of classifying formations, arising especially from differences of opinion among naturalists in regard to the limits and identity of species, which is now very seriously felt. He also stated that the fossils first found in any newly discovered formation will probably be the most common species then existing in greatest abundance, whilst the rarer species, just entering on the stage of existence, will only be collected at a later period, and hence the determination of the age of the deposit will be liable to frequent change. Though the percentage of recent species in the coralline and red crag is nearly the same, yet Mr. Wood on other grounds considers these formations as belonging to distinct periods. The coralline crag has also been deposited in deeper water than the red which has more of a littoral aspect. Of the living species of Lamellibranchiata which also flourished in the crag seas, more than fifty still occur on the coasts of Scandinavia, but four-fifths of these also in the Mediterranean, whilst some others are identified with species from the Sooloo Sea near the Equator, so that the temperature then seems to have been milder than at present. We know that dry land existed during the deposition of the crag, and consequently freshwater deposits must have been formed. More than seventy species of fossils have been found in the English freshwater beds, but all recent, and these formations are therefore considered of very modern origin or post-pliocene. Mr. Wood, however, thinks that freshwater Mollusca have a greater specific longevity than marine, and therefore, that some of these deposits may be of the age of the coralline crag, as those at Clacton, Grays, and Stutton; whilst those at Copford are probably newer. Some of the shells in these beds, though now extinct in England, still continue to live in distant countries, as the *Cyrena trigonula* in the Nile, and must therefore have taken a long period to migrate so far. The Macacus, a species of monkey, whose remains are found with those of the hippopotamus and elephant at Grays, seems better calculated for the climate of the crag than of the period preceding the appearance of man. From a list of the Mammalia at different periods, Mr. Wood infers that a race of animals has arisen and departed whilst the land and freshwater Mollusca have lived on unaltered. He also considers that a long interval not marked by any English formations has separated the eocene or London clay from the upper tertiaries or crag.—2nd. "On the Occurrence of Mammalian Remains at Brentford," by Mr. J. Morris. More than thirty years ago Mr. Trimmer obtained some valuable remains from this locality. The railway works in that neighbourhood have recently exposed some interesting sections, and afforded a considerable number of mammalian bones, and a few shells of recent freshwater species. The deposit

seems the result of fluvial action, when a river, far more deep and extensive than the present stream, flowed along the valley. The mammalian remains are bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, aurochs, short-horned ox, red deer, rein-deer, and great cave tiger or lion. The occurrence of the Arctic rein-deer with the other species considered indicative of a more tropical climate is very interesting, as well as that of the tiger hitherto only found in ossiferous caverns. The age of the deposits seems still rather uncertain. It is important to remark that it is generally along those valleys where the present drainage of the country is effected that we find the most extensive deposits of mammalian remains and recent shells, and consequently that very little alteration can have taken place in the physical configuration of the country since their deposition.

### INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Dec. 18th. (Anniversary).—Mr. J. Field, President, in the chair. The following were elected to form the Council for the ensuing year:—William Cubitt, President; I. K. Brunel, J. M. Rendel, J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, M.P., Vice-Presidents; J. F. Bateman, G. P. Bidder, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Locke, M.P., I. R. McClean, C. May, and J. Miller, Members; and J. Baxendale, and L. Cubitt, Associates of Council. The Report of the Council alluded to the past season of unexampled depression in the engineering world, but at the same time held out hopes of improvement, on account of the agitation of the subjects of better supplies of water and gas, the sewerage and drainage of towns, the construction of abattoirs, and other sanitary questions; whilst the improvement of canals, in their struggle with the railways for the heavy traffic, the construction and amelioration of harbours, the embanking and improving of rivers, the recovery of marsh-lands from the sea, and numerous other works, which have been neglected on account of the more attractive railways, would resume their former importance, and eventually afford ample employment for the majority of the members of the profession. It was shown that the careful administration of the funds had been attended to, and that a considerable quantity of publications had been issued. The alteration of the commencement of the session was shown to have worked well; and, in general, the report of the progress of the Society was very satisfactory, in spite of the bad times for engineers. The debt contracted for the improvement of the house of the institution was stated to have been entirely liquidated by the liberality of a number of the members. Telford medals were presented to Lieut.-Colonel Harry D. Jones, R.E., Mr. R. B. Dockray, and Mr. J. T. Harrison. Council premiums of books to Messrs. J. T. Harrison and J. Richardson; and Telford premiums of books to Messrs. R. B. Grantham, T. R. Crampton, W. Brown, and C. B. Mansfield. Memoirs were read of the following deceased members:—Messrs. J. Green, P. Rothwell, R. Sibley, and D. Wilson, Members; A. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Robe, R.E., C. K. Sibley, W. Mitchell, and J. C. Prior, Associates; and J. Woods, Graduate. The thanks of the Institution were voted unanimously to the President, Vice-President, Members, and Associates of Council, to the Auditors, Scrutineers, and the Secretary, for their attention to the interests of this Institution. The President returned thanks very briefly, and on retiring from the chair, after holding it most worthily for the two past years, he recommended to the members his successor, Mr. Cubitt, whose active energy and high position in the profession rendered him every way fit to occupy the chair of such a society. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, January 8th, when the following papers were announced to be read:—"An Account of the Blackfriars' Landing Pier," by F. Lawrence; and "A Description of a Timber Bridge, erected on the line of the Lynn and Ely Railway," by J. S. Valentine, Mem. Inst. C. E.

### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Dec. 12th.—Mr. T. Webster, V.P. in the chair. After a short discussion on Mr. Leon's "Essay on



the Cultivation and Manufacture of Sugar," Mr. Highton read an interesting paper on the "Application of Electricity to the Arts and Sciences," illustrated by specimens of simple and compound deposits as applied to works of art; beautiful specimens, by Capt. Ibbotson, of electrolytising as applied to the preservation of animals, insects, and plants; a fine electrotype cast from a daguerreotype plate, &c., &c.

19th.—Mr. T. Uwins in the chair. During the discussion on Mr. Highton's paper, the various processes of electrolytising were described by Messrs. Highton, Newton, and Hunt, and new specimens of electrotype were exhibited, among which was some iron tubing, coated with a deposit of cadmium, to prevent oxidation; also iron covered with a deposit of brass, the brass being copper and cadmium, instead of copper and zinc. Read:—"An improved method of constructing fire-proof buildings." The substitution of joists of wrought or cast iron for those of timber (generally used), and the employment of successive layers of incombustible materials, supported by these joists, and forming the finished floor or roof, were the leading features; together with the development of strength and firmness by the combination and consolidation of the whole of these materials into a compact mass. A model illustrated the successive steps in the formation of the floor and roofs, and the remainder of the building was explained by the diagrams exhibited.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 15th.—Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.—Dr. Gutzlaff addressed to the meeting some observations relative to the empire of Japan; in which country, he said, he took the most lively interest, having sought largely for every opportunity of conversing with the people, and learning their language, in which he had succeeded so far as to be able to converse with fluency. He said the Japanese were an inquiring people: they had studied the sciences of Europe, and had taken advantage of the presence of the Dutch merchants at Magasaki to study their language, in which they had printed grammars and dictionaries. They had added the English tongue to their stock; and the way in which they had become acquainted with English was curious. A certain Macdonald, a native of Canada, had long conceived a project of entering Japan. Being a poor man, he had no other means of effecting his purpose than to learn navigation by entering the navy as a seaman, and to save a sufficiency of money to purchase a boat, in which he succeeded in reaching Matsmai. When there he was at first well treated; but subsequently he was, by order of the government, shut up in a cage, and compelled to teach the English language to some persons appointed to learn it; and, as a proof of the practical way in which they proceeded, he mentioned the fact that the American ship, which afterwards went to Japan, and sailed up to the vicinity of the capital, found interpreters there who had learned English of Macdonald. They had plenty of English and Dutch books; they had inquired of Macdonald about the vessels in the Indian seas, of which they had copious registers; they knew the occurrences of Europe and America; talked of the Mexican war, of the Sikhs, and of Indian affairs generally. Dr. Gutzlaff observed that the people of Japan were in almost all cases favourable to strangers; and it was only by the severity of a jealous government that they were prevented from showing this. He instanced the case of Macdonald, who was well treated until the government interfered. He noticed the case of Commodore Biddle, who sailed up to Jeddo, and when there was invited on board a native junk, when he was struck with much violence by a sailor, whose insolence, in all probability, was induced, as it certainly was protected, by the government. The insolence in this instance was, from motives of policy, allowed to pass unquestioned. He also mentioned the case of the crew of an American vessel wrecked on the coast, many of whom were literally starved to death by order of the govern-

ment. The case of these men is known to the government of the United States, and is expected to be published in detail. On this occasion the seamen menaced the Japanese with the vengeance of the government of the United States; but the reply was, "We treated Commodore Biddle just as we liked; and your government took no notice of it. How then should they care for common sailors?" It is believed, however, that the United States government is preparing to take some energetic measures for protecting such of their seamen as may be wrecked hereafter on the Japanese coasts. The Doctor subsequently alluded to the fact of coal having been found in one of the islands forming a part of the Japanese territory, which would be of essential advantage in steam navigation; and mentioned the curious circumstance of the arrival of a lost Japanese junk at Oregon, after a passage of thirteen months, during which most of the crew died. Dr. Gutzlaff then spoke of Corea, with which he had much less acquaintance than with Japan. He said that the government there had a great dread of communicating with foreigners; and that the king had fitted out a fleet for the purpose of keeping them away. It was a wretched assemblage of miserable boats, and served only to show the extent of his fears and his weakness. There were many Christians in Corea; and they had sought for and found a French priest at Shanghai, who had proceeded to Corea, and was now there. It was expected that France would have the advantage of any intercourse with the country that might be effected in this way. The Korean language, like the Japanese, was written by the help of a syllabarium; but the people, in conversation, mixed up their language with Chinese, much more than the Japanese were in the habit of doing in their ordinary intercourse with each other.

#### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 20th.—Mr. Pfister exhibited some rare coins struck at the Island of Chios, by the Genoese family, Justiniani, towards the end of the fourteenth century. Grossus, Obolo, and Quattrino. Grossus—Obverse: + CIVITAS CHII: in the field the Justiniani arms. Gules, a castle triple towered argent; on a chief or, a demi spread eagle sable [a supposed relationship with the imperial house of the Justiniani.] Reverse—In the field a cross: + CONRADVS: REX: R. OMANORVM.\* The Obolo is varied by CONRADVS. RO.; and the Quattrino has near the arms the initials D. I., which is probably intended for Dominium Justiniani. In the thirteenth century the Genoese navy was powerful enough to afford aid and defence to the feeble empire of the Greek sovereigns of Constantinople; and their merchants obtained the suburb of Pera, as a fief from the emperor, and thus monopolized the lucrative trade of the Black Sea. In time the republic extended its sovereignty over Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Crete, Lesbos, and Negropont; and had also settlements in Smyrna and other cities of the Levant. One of their finest colonies was the Island of Chios, which was given to them in fief by the emperor Michael Palaeologus, in 1261, in recompense for the assistance they rendered in his obtaining re-occupation of Constantinople. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, the treasury of the republic being exhausted by long internal wars, occasioned by family cabal, commerce was interrupted and diminished. The war with the Venetians had also broken out, occasioned by the envy of the Genoese, on account of the increased commerce of the Venetians with Egypt and Syria, from whence they brought silk, pearls, aromatic spices, and other commodities of the East. On private generosity there was no dependance; therefore government proposed to mortgage part of the revenue of the community corresponding to the sum required. A company was formed immediately for advancing the money, and from that period is derived the "Banco di San-Giorgio," afterwards so famous as a political

\* In honour to the Emperor Conradus II., 1138-1152 [in Germany III.] who gave the right of the mint to the Genoese in 1139.

as well as mercantile institution of Finance. About that time the Island of Chios being menaced by the Venetians, a fleet was required for that direction. The money was raised among nine Genoese families, the equipment was accomplished, and the entire conquest of the island speedily followed. As a security for the repayment of the loan, government gave Chios in mortgage to those nine families who had advanced the money. About the year 1365, however, eight of those families united themselves under the sole name of one, namely, the Justiniani; by which possibly it might be understood that the Justiniani had bought in most of the shares, or paid a per centage, and by these means considered the island their own fief, under the sovereignty of the republic of Genoa. They had, however, in addition, a sort of ground-rent to pay to the Greek emperor. It was also at the same time that many members of that family emigrated from Genoa to Chios. The oligarchy of the Justiniani lasted upwards of two hundred years upon the island; when in 1566 it was taken by the Turks under Soliman, upon the pretext that the Justiniani had been in correspondence with the knights of Malta. On account of the great rarity of the coins struck by the family Justiniani at Chios, the exercise of the right of coinage cannot have lasted long, and probably did not begin until 1393-1394; at which period Francesco Gustiniani was Doge of Genoa, and by whose mighty influence such a regalia might have been granted to his family by the twenty-fourth Savj di Genoa. Seio, or Chio, the capital, was built by the Genoese. The ancient town (named as well as the island) Chios, was placed on the summit of a mountain by the sea-side, and a citadel, built also by the Genoese, commands the harbour.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Thursday.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Zoological, 3 p.m.

Friday.—Botanical, 8 p.m.

Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 p.m. Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY.

##### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Sixty-ninth Session—June, 1849.\*—Routine business transacted and presents received. Among the latter, an ancient Black Jack, sixteen inches in height, from the collection of the late Dr. S. Hibbert Ware; a remarkably fine specimen of the kind, which was greatly coveted by Sir Walter Scott, and has been referred to in one of his notes. Dr. Hibbert is well known as the author of *Description of the Shetland Islands*, 4to, 1822, besides other works. He was for years the active and zealous secretary of the society, and assumed the name of Ware on succeeding to a large estate in Cheshire. He died during the present year. Statue of Bishop Reid, a Cast from the Original, in the Ruins of the Bishop's Palace of Kirkwall, Orkney; also, Casts of two Curious Pieces of Sculpture in the Choir of Kirkwall Cathedral, one of which, from the Centre Mullion of the Great East Window, represents Religion Triumphant over Sin—a monk, with a large crucifix at his breast, seated on a dragon, which he is scourging with a huge flagellum.

Communications.—1. Report of the visit by a Party of the Fellows to the site of the Roman Station at Duntocher, and to the Dumtignian Tumulus, Dumbartonshire. By the Secretary. 2. Some Notices of the Tombs of Alexander XII., Laird of Macleod, commonly called Alaster Crottash, A.D. 1540, and of Kenneth VIII., Laird of Kintail, commonly called Kenneth Ivlaire. By Rev. J. H. Hughes, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. This communication included references to all the known tombs with recumbent figures in Scotland. They are still very numerous, notwithstanding the little care that has been taken for their preservation. The majority of them belong to the fifteenth century, but they differ considerably from those of the same period in England, and especially when they occur in the

\* Somewhat late, but we have had plentiful current Archaeological supplies every week, and must close up arrears.—Ed. L. G.

Western Isles, where some singularly fine specimens of sculptured tombs still remain, characterised frequently by decorations, which the English antiquary would at first sight assign without hesitation to the best period of Saxon art. These monuments are now attracting the attention they deserve, and are in many places being restored, or carefully protected from wanton injury. 3. Notice of a Curious Picture of the Crucifixion, and other Ancient Paintings, in the Church of Foulis Easter, Angus-shire. By Alex. Christie, Esq., Scot. Mr. Christie is well known as the able director of the Edinburgh Government School of Design, as well as for his admirable decorations of St. Anthony's Chapel, recently erected at Murthly Castle, Perthshire, and published under his direction in Chromo-lithography. The paintings to which he directed the attention of the Society are probably the earliest and finest specimens of art remaining in Scotland. It appears from the records of the Presbytery, that at various periods they have been ordered to be defaced. One of the minutes of Presbytery bears, that they shall be obliterated, and the woodwork painted green, to destroy all recollection of such monuments of idolatry. Whether from supineness, or from better motives, four successive incumbents, in the heyday of Presbyterian rule, allowed these paintings to stand, and it is to be hoped they run little risk of being endangered now by the revival of such a spirit of vandalical zeal. Mr. Christie considers the design and the costume as clearly referable to the period of Van Eyck, and suggested the probability of the pictures being copies of some work of that celebrated artist, or of a contemporary, which may still exist. The largest picture represents the crucifixion, at the moment when the centurion pierced our Saviour's side with the spear. The two thieves are in the act of expiring. An angel carries off the soul of the penitent thief, while the devil—a sufficiently grotesque-looking black dragon—bears away that of his companion. The souls appear somewhat in the shape of winged parsnips, with human heads, and it may furnish a useful hint to the student of psychology to know that they would appear to be extracted through the ear! The other paintings, consisting of half-figures of our Saviour, and several saints, are characterised by great refinement and delicacy of handling, and composed in the simple and severe style of the early period to which they are referred. A copy of the large painting, in oil, and accurate tracings of the others, were exhibited to the meeting, and it was recommended to the Council to procure accurate copies of the whole of them for the Society. There were also exhibited two pairs of stone moulds for bronze Celts, recently found at a depth of sixteen inches under ground, on a moor on the estate of Ardross, parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. Casts were also exhibited from them. They are large and elegant in form. The remains of a small building, and a quantity of ashes near them, suggest the probability of its having been the site of a manufactory of these most interesting relics of the bronze period.

The Annual General Meeting was held on St. Andrew's Day, when the following were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—*President*, The Marquis of Breadalbane; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. Whiteford Mackenzie, R. Chambers, and H. H. Drummond, of Blair-Drummond, M.P.; *Secretary for Correspondence*, Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull; *Acting Secretary*, Mr. Daniel Wilson; *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, The Rev. A. Brunton, D.D.; *Treasurer*, David Laing, Esq. Communications:—1. "A brief Account of Monuments on the Island of Iona, written in 1749; with some remarks on the present state of the Monuments." Communicated by David Laing, Esq. Mr. Laing's Paper supplied a very curious mass of information, derived from various rare sources, and he concluded by proposing an excursion by the Fellows to investigate the remains of the primitive cathedral, which was so heartily responded to, that we presume it will form part of the appointed duties of the ensuing summer. This

communication was followed by 2. "A Letter on the Subject of the Monuments of Iona, addressed to the Treasurer." By Professor P. A. Munch, of Christiania, Norway, Cor. Mem. S.A. Scot. Professor Munch, who was present at the meeting, referred to some interesting notices of Iona in the Fagrskinna, and other early works of northern literature, and directed the attention of the Society to the unnecessary exposure to injury of the interesting ruins, and the surrounding monuments. Mr. Skene supplied various translations and readings of inscriptions, now nearly defaced, and particularly referred to a monument, popularly pointed out as marking the tomb of an ancient French monarch, who had desired to be buried in the Holy Isle. The inscription, which is in the old Irish character, is simply, *or do mairc parruic i. e. Pray for the Soul of Patrick*. An interesting discussion followed on various points connected with the early history of Icolmkill.

According to old custom, a party of seventy of the Fellows afterwards sat down to dinner in the Archers' Hall; the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair, supported on his right by the Lord Provost, and on his left by the Duke of Argyll. After the usual loyal toasts, the noble Chairman proposed, in an able and effective speech, the Science of Archaeology, and took occasion to congratulate the Society on the great success which had rewarded their recent exertions in the promotion of the study for which they were united. Of the great value of these pursuits no intelligent mind could doubt; and above all, the science was a worthy one, as pursued by the Society over which he had the honour to preside, since its aim was to investigate the antiquities of our native land, and to throw new light on the primitive era of its history. Among the toasts, the Lord Provost gave "The Royal Scottish Academy and British Art," taking occasion to congratulate the Academy on the near prospect of the erection of a gallery for the exhibition of works of art worthy of the Scottish metropolis. Professor Munch, of Christiania, spoke in reply to the toast of "The Antiquaries of the North," proposed by Mr. J. M. Mitchell. He apologised for his imperfect knowledge of the language, but referred to the ancient bonds which connected Norway with Scotland, and which had been finally severed, not by the fortunes of war, but by the most friendly interchanges that could take place between nations, sanctioned and ratified by the marriage of the Scottish King to a Norwegian Princess. He doubted not but such interchanges of mutual friendship would yet become more frequent, now that the scholars of both countries were more fully recognising the common ground of their ancient history. The whole entertainment passed off most harmoniously, and afforded certain pledges of the increased activity and prosperity of the Society.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

WITH the present letter concludes the year. And what a lamentable year it has been for the correspondent of a literary journal! No great work in any one walk of literature—a scarcity even of works merely tolerable: no notable discovery in science: no striking productions of the painter's or sculptor's art; in music nothing that has gained European renown except the *Prophet*, and that the work of a foreigner; verily 1849 will cut a dismal figure in the annals of France.

The past week, however, presents one redeeming literary feature: M. Cousin, the *philosophe*, has brought out the first volume of a complete edition of the Works of Abelard, the monk, renowned among schoolmen for his learning, among the vulgar for his love adventures with the belle Heloise. To his great honour, he it said, M. Cousin, with more generosity than *philosophes* generally display, is publishing the collection at his own risk, no publisher having dared to venture one farthing in such an unpromising speculation. M. Cousin will, of course, be con-

siderably out of pocket, for the works being in Latin and for the most part on abstruse subjects, will necessarily be acceptable to only a limited portion of the public: and, in addition to his pecuniary sacrifice, he has devoted great labour in getting up the works, and in searching after other productions of the learned writer, supposed to exist in obscure corners of public libraries. The only attempt hitherto made in France to give a complete edition of Abelard took place in 1606-26; but it was not satisfactory. The letters of the monk and Heloise have, however, been published over and over again, and translated into most European languages; biographies of them, also, are so numerous as to be familiar to everybody. In England, editions of the letters and the lives are both to be mentioned with special commendation by the French biographers of the unfortunate pair: but no Englishman has ever undertaken to produce the complete works.

M. Cousin is anxious to publish the productions of all the most eminent philosophical writers of France of the Middle Ages, and of the *renaissance*; and if not deterred by the expense, or by further revolutionary disturbances, will in due time execute the design. His present intention is to follow Abelard by the works of Ramus, which have hitherto only been published in a very incomplete and negligent manner. This Ramus, or Pierre La Ramée, was born in 1502, or thereabouts, somewhere near St. Quentin; and having, in spite of extreme poverty, managed to pick up considerable learning, distinguished himself by the publication of attacks on the doctrines of Aristotle—an edition of Euclid—of Latin and Greek Grammars—of treatises on mathematics and rhetoric—of a comparison between the Gauls and the Germans and Bretons,—and finally, by a great many lectures and papers on different branches of learning delivered in the public colleges. Ramus had to undergo a good deal of persecution from his contemporaries on account of his peculiar teaching; he moreover became a protestant, and perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

A writer in the last number of the *Illustration* ventures to make an attack which will no doubt appear very audacious to your readers; he asserts that the ruins of Nineveh, discovered by Dr. Layard, never belonged to Nineveh at all. He declares, that after the Empire of the Assyrians disappeared, the territory was occupied by the Medes and the Persians, the Greeks and the Romans, and that they must have left traces of their passage: that the ruins of Khorsabad are much more likely to be those of some town of the Persians than, as is asserted, of the Biblical city of Nineveh: that they are situated at a greater distance from the Tigris than Nineveh was: that the inscriptions on the ruins are not in the real Assyrian, but in the old Persian characters: that the basso relievos and the bizarre figures on the monuments have a striking analogy with those of ancient Persia: that the famous figures representing a man with the winged body of a bull or lion is the *martichoras*, or eater of men, a fabulous animal of the old Persians.

Mr. James Richardson, the African traveller, has, I perceive from the *Algiers journals*, arrived in that city, whence he will set out on his expedition towards the interior. According to your *Algierine* contemporaries his intention is to go to Tripoli first, then to Mourzouk, then to Ghadames, Ghat, and the Lake Tchad. The precise direction he will afterwards take is not known; but the *Algiers* prints say that he will probably endeavour to reach the English settlements on the Red Sea *via* Oudai, Dairouf, Kordofar, and Nubia or Abyssinia. These journals express some soreness at the English thus forestalling the French in African exploration—an enterprise which they doubt not will be extremely profitable to commerce, as well as to geographical and general science; and they predict that the honour of making the first serious attempt to reach the famous, but little known city of Timbuctoo, will fall to the English; nay, they even intimate, that Englishmen are already studying the route by El-Aghouat, Beni-Mzab, and Touat. But it is not altogether just



of our Algerian friends to complain that their countrymen are inactive; for only recently accounts have reached Paris from the French possessions and stations in Senegal, and the Grand Bassam, of military or naval expeditions having been made up the rivers into the interior, and of their having resulted in the conclusion of treaties of friendship and commerce with, or at least of visits to, tribes, principalities, or kingdoms, whose very names were perhaps never before heard by European ear. Lieutenant Bouet, of the navy, is, for instance, at this very moment publishing an account of a recent exploration of some of the tributary rivers of the Grand Bassam—and very curious and interesting it is. *Appropos* of Central Africa, I may as well mention, that nothing further has been done with respect to the projected expedition from Algiers to Timbuctoo, under the direction of French *savants*, of which I gave you an account some weeks back. Consequently, if any adventurous Englishmen be really disposed to risk their lives for the honour of leaving their cards with the sable denizens of Timbuctoo, they need not fear the rivalry of the French.

"Poor Porthos! It seemed to me—I know not if it were an illusion of my pride or of my heart—but it seemed to me, that on the day on which his death was announced to France, a veil of mourning extended itself over Paris!" Such is the extreme modesty with which Monsieur Alexander Dumas expresses himself respecting the death of one of the "immortal giants," as he calls them, who figure as the heroes of his romance of the *Mousquetaires*. "By his death," he adds, "my heart is broken, and my strength annihilated; I can write no more, and must go to seek for repose beneath the mighty oaks of the forest of my native town!" The impudent charlatan! Did ever man before dare to say such things of his own works!

At the Grand Opera on Monday, a smart little opera by Adam, called *Le Fanal*, was presented for the first time. I did not see it; but *Galignani*, who is the only journalist who has yet spoken of it, and who, moreover, is a great authority in musical matters, speaks highly of it, and says that it was very successful. Cerito and her husband returned to the same house on the same evening, in *Le Violon du Diable*, and were heartily greeted. The performances of the *Prophète* have had to be suspended, owing to the indisposition of Madame Viardot. —Rachel, I hear, is seriously ill.—As usual at this season, some of the theatres have given us what they call *revues* of the past year—clumsy and would-be-witty satires of bygone events. Alexander Dumas has brought out at the *Gymnase* a one-act trifle, called *Un Cachenire Vert*, within a few hours, for the benefit of an actor; but though the critics speak well of it from regard to the author, it is dull trash. At the *Français*, there has been a five-act drama, called *Gabrielle*, by Augier, a young writer rising rapidly into fame; it is well written, but is chiefly remarkable for a bold rehabilitation of marriage and husbands—two things which, of late years, have been incessantly, mercilessly, coarsely quizzed, scoffed at, ridiculed, insulted, calumniated. Verily, wonders will never cease, when we see adultery branded on the French stage—husbands no longer ridiculous—heartless seducers going to the wall.

The drawing of the famous lottery of the silver statue of Sappho has taken place; and the *chef-d'œuvre* of Pradier has fallen to the lucky holder of ticket 514—said to be a retired stonemason, or something of that kind. From his hands the statue will no doubt go to the melting pot, and the production of Pradier's genius will cease to exist, unless some person shall take the precaution of having it reproduced in marble, plaster, or bronze. The lottery of which this statue formed the chief prize, and to which it gave its name, contained 2999 other prizes, consisting of pictures, aquarelles, engravings, bronzes, lithographs, drawings, &c. &c. Though the amount it caused to be raised was only 10,000*l.*, of which nearly half has been expended for advertising, it has done great good to artists, enabling many poor fellows to struggle through the adversity occasioned by

the revolution. Another artists' lottery, 40,000*l.* in amount, is being subscribed for. It is now probable that permanent lotteries for artists will be established here—something like your Art Union. It is singular that the French have not of late years had them; they were the first to set them agoing, between sixty and seventy years ago, and they kept them up for many years; even in the Reign of Terror, we read that the Art Lottery was not neglected, and that the sanguinary Robespierre himself encouraged it.

## SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

### INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

At the close of our remarks on this subject in our last *Gazette*, we acknowledged the reception of correspondence between Prince Albert and the "Appointee" of Messrs. Munday; which reached us too late for consideration at the time, and only enabled us to repeat officially the notification of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the best mode of carrying out the exhibition projected with such enlarged and liberal views by His Royal Highness.

The perusal of Mr. Drew's letter, though it has slightly modified our opinion upon one point, has not altered our impressions upon the general conduct of the plan, so far as concerns the steps hitherto taken. That they are of a low and undignified character, more germane to charlatanism than to a great national design, is much to be regretted; and that one precipitate measure has changed and disfigured the original conception of the Prince is, perhaps, still more to be lamented. And never was the penetration and sagacity of His Royal Highness more readily and clearly demonstrated than with reference to this fundamental error, when it became known to him in detail. We gather from Mr. Drew, that when the "Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" (what a title!) were laid before him, "the Prince inquired whether Mr. Cole (Felix Summerley) was prepared to report on the willingness of the contractors to place a limit on their profits?" none whatever having been placed upon them by the astute executive! The next clause questioned by the Prince related to the period within which arbitration was available, certainly of some but not of so much consequence to this hasty bargaining. To the latter it was therefore easy to reply, and Mr. Drew writes:—

"I have to state that the contractors consent that the contract shall be liable to be determined at any time within the period suggested, (i.e., two months after the first meeting of the Royal Commission), upon the desire expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in the manner in all other respects provided in the deed."

The first point, however, is not so readily to be disposed; and though the contractors yield pretty graciously in the end, it is not without a long preamble of their previous deservings, set forth in such a manner as to give any considerable retrenchment on their claims the appearance of ungenerous and ungrateful shabbiness. Patriotic and liberal as the contractors may be, we cannot sympathize with any tradesman's pretensions to the risk of a fortune, on the high grounds of rash respect for the Prince, and uncalculating love of country. Does anybody think that a plan emanating from, and warmly supported by, the Prince Consort, was in danger of failing? The matter was as sure in July as in December, and arrangement upon "moral rather than commercial security," was about as certain a speculation as trade could desire, and only different in formalities. And in arguing the matter, Mr. Drew appears to put the cart a little in advance of the horse. He says, "In July there was no evidence at all to indicate how far the public would respond to the proposal; and there was no pecuniary guarantee whatever to secure its eventual success, as indeed there is none certain even now."

What then? The contractors could terminate their liabilities within the given time; and of the 20,000*l.* deposit, if 500*l.* were expended, surely the loss would not fall upon them. But Mr. Fuller

having shown them the minutes from Buckingham Palace and Osborne House, they boldly threw themselves into the breach, although, it is conclusively stated, with grim self-gratulation. "In fact, the contractors are the only parties unprotected, and are liable to all the risks whatever." And this is represented by their nominee to be their sad plight in December. We trust and believe they will get well and profitably through the job; and think they have acted fairly and wisely in assenting to the Prince's suggestion, and so far relaxing their hold, that "they are now willing that an arbitration shall determine, when the Exhibition is closed, the proportion of any surplus, after payment of all expenses whatever, to be allotted to them as remuneration for the capital employed, the risk incurred, and the exertions used." Any "possible loss" we consider to be altogether chimerical; and having dismissed this single ingredient, we shall not at present enter upon others, though the most important yet remain behind—viz., the powers and duties of the Royal Commissioners and the Staff to be constituted for the adjudication of the prizes.

## BIOGRAPHY.

### MR. JOHN DUNCAN, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

THE last news from the west coast of Africa brings intelligence of the death of Mr. John Duncan, on board H.M.S. *Kingfisher*, on the 3rd November last, in the Bight of Benin. Mr. Duncan was on his way to Dahomey, as Vice-Consul. Hopes were entertained that from his influence with the native chiefs, and more especially with the King of Dahomey, an effectual check might be put to the slave trade, which is most rife on that part of the coast, and which are now frustrated by his untimely death. The career of Mr. Duncan deserves a passing notice from the *Literary Gazette*, which has had the melancholy task of recording the fate of so many of his adventurous countrymen who have laid down their lives on the same field of enterprise, that of discovery in Africa. Mr. Duncan was the son of a small farmer in Wiltshire, North Britain; at an early age he enlisted in the First Reg. of Life Guards, in which he served with credit for eighteen years, and discharged himself with a high character for good conduct about the year 1840. In the voyage to the Niger in 1842, Mr. Duncan was appointed armourer, and during the progress of that ill-fated expedition he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs, his post requiring him to march at the head of the party dressed in his uniform of a Life Guardsman, with his cuirass glittering in the sun of that intolerable climate. He returned to England one of the remnant of the expedition, with a frightful wound in his leg and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. But with a return of health came a renewed desire to explore Africa; this desire he expressed to Mr. Shillinglaw, then librarian to the Geographical Society, who eagerly embraced so favourable an opportunity of extending our knowledge, and introduced him to the Council. Mr. Duncan consequently started in the summer of 1844, under their auspices, and not without substantial proofs from many of the members of the interest they took in his perilous adventure. The particulars of his journey along the coast, until his arrival in Dahomey, were detailed in letters to his friend, who from the first had most anxiously watched over his progress, and published in the Geographical Society's Journal of the period. From Dahomey he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country hitherto untrudged by European, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering from the old wound in his leg. Fearful that mortification had commenced, he at one time made all preparations for cutting off his own limb, a fact which displays the wonderful great resolution of the man. All these journeys were undertaken on a very slenderly-furnished purse, which on his arrival at Whydah was not only totally exhausted, but he was compelled to place himself in "pawn," as he expressed it, for advances which would take years of labour on the coast to liquidate. From that dis-

agreeable position his friends of the Geographical Society soon relieved him, by an ample subscription, with which he proposed to make a journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctu, but the state of his health compelled him to return to England. Her Majesty's Government, satisfied with his exertions in the cause of science and philanthropy, lately appointed him Vice-Consul to Dahomey, for which place he was on his way when he died. Mr. Duncan possessed a courage and spirit of endurance under all trials and hardships which command our respect, and although without much education, he was a man of much observation, and strong natural good sense. He leaves a wife, who is, we believe, but poorly provided for; and her Majesty's government will, we trust, as in the case of the Landers, remember his services and her bereavement.

*Edward Doubleday*, distinguished for his attainments in natural history, and for his valuable contributions to that science, died on the 14th, in Harrington-square, at the premature age of thirty-nine. He had only a few years ago been appointed assistant zoologist in the British Museum, and engaged on the entomological department, the duties of which he was so well able to perform with credit to himself and advantage to the public. In conjunction with his brother, he published the able work on British Birds and Insects, and was employed, at his death, in continuing his valuable labours on Diurnal Lepidoptera.

*Patrick Fraser Tytler*, the able historian of Scotland, died at Malvern, on Monday, the 24th. He was of a learned and literary family, distinguished in the country of his birth. His father, Lord Woodhouselee, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and from his early youth, guided and encouraged the studious propensities of his son. The result has been much laborious research, and the production of works which enrol his name among those to be remembered by succeeding generations, as an ornament to the age in which he lived, and a valuable contributor to our more accurate knowledge of ages that have passed away.

*Bishop Coleridge*.—At his seat, Salston, Ottery, the excellent Bishop died suddenly, on Friday the 21st, as he was walking out in the afternoon, accompanied by his farming hind, Mr. Horsford, to look at the farm, and the ruins of St. Saviour's Bridge over the river Otter. He had only reached home on the preceding day, to spend the Christmas with his family.

### ORIGINAL,

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

EXTRACT FROM A TRACT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM.

"*Receipts in Physic and Chirurgery English.*—For ye beytting of a wode\* hound take ye sedt of Box, & temper yt wyt water & make a playster thereof & layit to ye sore & yt schol be hol."

Four "Alls." [New Reading.]

Soldier. I fight for all.  
Parson. I pray for all.  
Countryman. I work for all.  
Farmer. And I pay for ALL!

Inscription on a Mazer Bowl—

"In token of true Christian Love:  
Which I to You Do Owe:  
Because that ye so faithfull proue:  
I this on you Bestowe."

A rhyme used in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, by nurses and children when playing at a certain game on the fingers—

"Heetum, peetum, penny-pie,  
Popu-lorum, Gingham Gle:  
East, west, north, south,  
Kirkby, Kendal, Cock-him-out."

England of all nations is most full of hills, wells, bridges, churches, women, wool.

The four elementary enjoyments of Kilkenny—

"Fire without smoke, earth without bog;  
Water without mud, and air without fog."

\* Mad. † Seed. ‡ Whole.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### LIKING AND DISLIKING.

Ye, who know the reason, tell me  
How it is that instinct still  
Prompts the heart to like—or like not—  
At its own capricious will!  
Tell me by what hidden magic  
Our impressions first are led  
Into liking—or disliking—  
Oft before a word be said!  
Why should smiles sometimes repel us?  
Bright eyes turn our feelings cold?  
What is that which comes to tell us  
All that glitters is not gold?  
Oh—no feature, plain or striking,  
But a power we cannot shun,  
Prompts our liking, or disliking,  
Ere acquaintance hath begun!

Is it instinct—or some spirit  
Which protects us,—and controls  
Every impulse we inherit  
By some sympathy of souls?  
Is it instinct?—is it nature?  
Or some freak, or fault of chance,  
Which our liking—or disliking—  
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger,  
Though the sky no shadow flings;  
Or that inner sense, still stranger,  
Of unseen—unutter'd things!  
Is it—oh, can no one tell me,  
No one show sufficient cause  
Why our likings—and dislikings—  
Have their own instinctive laws?

CHARLES SWAIN.

#### SONNET—TO SHAKSPEARE.

MIGHTY upraiser of the heart of man!  
A stream of thought and fancy clear he winds,  
Through feeling, gaining mastery o'er all minds;  
Guiding and ruling as no other can;  
Well may we deem that thou art God-inspired—  
Great Nature is the plaything of thy choice,  
The Beautiful speaks in thine every voice,  
The light of thy great mind the Globe has fired.  
Our own dear Shakspeare! Poet of the World!  
We should do all to use thee for our good,—  
Spread through all lands thy wondrous mental food,—  
Whose power shall cease not 'till Time's wing be furl'd.  
Most comprehensive soul of any clime;  
Subjector of the Universe, and Time!

WILLIAM WILSON.

### VARIETIES.

*Extraordinary Appropriation of a Benevolent Fund.*—Within the last few weeks, a circumstance has occurred, relative to the distribution of a benevolent fund of 869*l.*, which has given rise to much discussion and considerable dissatisfaction amongst a number of persons who had been contributors, and by whose subscriptions, as well as by the donations of several noblemen and gentlemen, it had been accumulated. It appears, that about twelve years ago, a society, called the "Newspaper Press Benevolent Association," was established, principally by gentlemen engaged in the daily and weekly press, for the praiseworthy object of assisting its members during illness or affliction, and also in case of death to pay each of their widows, or next of kin, a sum of 20*l.* So strong were the claims of its members considered by all classes, from Royalty downwards, that the society started under the most favourable auspices. The first of the dinners was presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and at the head of the subscription list stood the name of his Royal Highness. At the next annual dinner, the Society had for its chairman Lord Lyndhurst, supported on his right by Lord Brougham, and on his left by a number of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank. A third and a fourth dinner took place, under the presidency of Lords Normanby and Viscount Sandon (now the Earl of Harrowby); and the subscription list on the last occasion far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine of the Society's members. Soon after, however, a palpable apathy amongst the members exhibited itself—caused principally by the dry and prolix discussions on matters of detail, which disgusted several of the earliest members; and from want of a properly paid collector, a majority of the members were in arrears. Twelve or fourteen, however, continued their subscriptions for

some time after, but even they got tired, and ultimately met and agreed to withdraw the amount of their subscriptions from the fund. To this course there could not be the slightest objection, and after the subscriptions had been so drawn, there remained a sum of 869*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and this it was intended should form the nucleus for a new society. The names of several persons were given in as members of the new society, but this it would appear did not suit the object of the gentlemen who claimed to themselves the exclusive control over the fund. These gentlemen allowed month after month to pass away, and at length met and decided on dividing amongst themselves the 869*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, a fund made up principally by donations (for charitable purposes.) The consequence was, that twelve of the gentlemen received 53*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; five, 50*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; two, 30*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and one, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is but fair, however, to state that one or two of the appropriators are so heartily ashamed of the affair, that they have expressed it to be their intention to give up their share of the "spoil" to the Literary Fund or some other charity.—*The Times.*

*Juvenile Offenders.*—In France the devising of means to rescue this deplorable class from the meshes of crime, and restoring them, with a chance of honest labour for their sustenance, to society, has been submitted to the legislature. A Bill, evidently founded on the philanthropic experiment at Redhill, near Reigate, has been prepared, the object of which is to reclaim young children who have been led into the commission of a first offence, and to bring them up as agricultural labourers, instead of exposing them to the temptation of large towns. According to statistical accounts, there are from 11,000 to 12,000 children of both sexes who are subjected to imprisonment for various terms, and who are not released until they attain nearly the age of twenty. This bill proposes to place young offenders in each department at the charge of the public. Those who are condemned to an imprisonment of from six months to two years will be put to agricultural labour in the penitentiary colonies formed by the State, or by private associations, which would receive grants from the Government. The State, it is proposed, shall form in Algeria correctional agricultural colonies, to which young offenders condemned to more than two years' imprisonment should be sent, or those who should be found to be refractory in the other colonies. The committee also expresses a wish that adult offenders might also be put to agricultural labours, in order to reclaim them.

*Christmas at Berlin.*—Amusements and good cheer seem to have superseded agitation and revolt in the capital of Prussia. We learn that all the exhibitions are in full activity, and two of a novel character. The young artists of Berlin have joined their efforts, and produced a series of transparencies from paintings by the old masters, which are shown with an accompaniment of vocal sacred music by Palestrina and Cherubini, performed by the choir of the cathedral.

*The Medical Profession.*—With a view to raise the standard of professional education, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have decided that in future candidates for the fellowship of the institution shall undergo additional examinations in mathematics, and the Greek, Latin, and French languages. In prosecution of this desirable object, the Council have just elected Mr. G. Gabriel Stokes, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, an examiner in mathematics; Mr. Godwin Smith, M.A., of University College, Oxford, examiner in classics; and Professor Brasseur, of King's College, London, examiner in the French language. The Council have also elected Mr. Cesar H. Hawkins, surgeon of St. George's Hospital, to a seat at the Court of Examiners, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. G. Andrews, late of the London Hospital; which causes a vacancy in the office of examiner in surgery at the London University.—*The Times.*

*The Queen's Visit to Ireland.*—A prospectus has been issued, on an estimate of £5000 to be raised by voluntary subscription, for the erection of a Monument on the site of Kingston Harbour, to commemorate



morate Her Majesty's visit to Ireland. It is proposed to call it "The Royal Victoria Tower," to be used as an Observatory, and the fees for admission to be allotted to the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. The design, by Mr. H. Heathcote Russell, of which there is an engraving, appears to be an appropriate and striking object.

*The Press in Prussia.*—By some recent legal decisions in the Courts of Berlin, the Booksellers there have been considerably alarmed. They are held responsible for any work they sell, the author and publisher of which do not reside in the kingdom of Prussia. This seems to amount almost to a prohibition of foreign books;—for what bookseller can be expected to read all he sells!!

*Linnean Society.*—The formal and unanimous election of Mr. Robert Browne to the Presidency in the room of the late Bishop of Norwich, took place on the 4th inst., and at the last meeting he took the chair and acknowledged the honour. The proceedings had nothing remarkable for notice.

*Palman qui meruit ferat!*—We learn from the newspapers, the two captains' pensions of 150*l.* each, which reverted to the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty, by the promotions to flags of Sir D. Dunn, and F. Moresby, have been conferred on Sir J. C. Ross, of Arctic and Antarctic fame, and John Hindmarsh. By the same promotion Sir J. Back succeeds to an accession of pay, *i. e.*, 12*s.* 6*d.* a day; and the Admiralty have also awarded 100*l.* to Mr. W. O'Byrne, the able compiler of the meritorious and useful work on Naval Biography.

*Arctic Expedition.*—Rumour is busy, on we know not what grounds, with the project of an expedition to be commanded by Sir John Parry, and consisting of a fast-sailing brig with a light draught of water, and a steamer with a screw-propeller. The enterprise is stated to depend on private support, and to be destined ultimately for Melville Island. The aged navigator and his friend Sir Felix Booth are stirring on the occasion; with what prospect we are unformed. Meanwhile, we learn from Woolwich that the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* are nearly ready, and that January 15th is mentioned as the probable date of their sailing for the Pacific.

*Printers' Provident Institution.*—An association of this desirable nature, for the benefit of the widows and orphans, &c., of printers, has been formed, and will forthwith assume a public shape and applicable action. We cordially wish it prosperity.

*Institute of British Architects.*—At the last meeting the only subject of discussion was upon the glass used in architecture; upon the manufacture of which Professor Donaldson read an able paper.

*George Petrie*, the diligent explorer and exponent of Irish Antiquities, has granted to him a pension of 100*l.* a year.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The first volume of "Mahomet and his Successors," by Washington Irving, was for immediate issue at New York a fortnight ago.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's (J.) *Alfred the Great*, 12mo, cloth, 1*s.*  
 — Mary, Queen of Scots, 18mo, cloth, 1*s.*  
 Acting Charades, by Brothers Mayhew, 12mo, 5*s.*  
 Allard's Modern Vignette School Atlas, 8vo, half-bound, 8*s.*  
 Allard's Sunday Scholar's Christian Year, 32mo, cl., 9*d.*  
 Annals of Horticulture, 1850, royal 8vo, cloth, 16*s.*  
 Arithmetic for Schools and Families, square, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
 Bartlett's Cyclopaedical Question Book, 12mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*  
 Boyle's Court Guide, 1850, 5*s.*  
 Bunbury's (Mrs.) *From Advent to Lent*, 12mo, cloth, 4*s.*  
 Chambers' Journal, Vol. 12mo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*  
 Conquest of Canada, 2 vols., 8vo, 2nd edition, cloth, 2*s.*  
 Country Quarters; a Novel by the Countess of Blessington, 3 vols., £1 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Evans' Annual Commercial Register, 1850, cloth, 6*s.*  
 Evening Thoughts, by a Physician, post 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*  
 Follen's (Mrs.) *The Well-Spent Hour*, a Tale, 4th edition, 18mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Geography for Young Children, square, cloth, 2*s.*  
 Griffith's (S.) *Theory of Grammar*, 8vo, sewed, 3*s.*  
 Halpin's (Rev. N. J.) *Dramatic Unities of Shakespeare*, 12mo, 2*s.*  
 Harvey's British Algae, second edition, 8vo, cloth, 2*s.*  
 Harvey's (Mrs. T. K.) *Juvenile Calendar*, square, cl., 5*s.*  
 Hughes' (E.) *Explanatory Arithmetic*, Part 1, 18mo, cl., 1*s.*  
 Illustrated Year Book, 12mo, cl., 5*s.*

Jones' (G.) *Recollections of Chantry*, post 8vo, cl., 8*s.*  
 Juvenile Miscellany, Edited by Mrs. S. Boulton, 12mo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Lawry's *Friendly Islands*, 12mo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*  
 Lodge's *Peerage and Baronetage*, 1850, 8vo, cl., £1 11*s.* 6*d.*  
 Longfellow's *Evangeline*, a Tale, post 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*  
 Miranda; or, Three Steps, square, sewed, 1*s.*  
 My Old Pupils, 18mo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*

My Youthful Companions, 18mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Neander's Church History, Translated by Stebbing, vol. 5, 8vo, cloth, 9*s.*

Olshausen's Biblical Commentary, Gospels, vol. 3, 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Pepys' Diary, third edition, 5 vols., morocco, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*  
 Pilsersdorf's (Baron) *Austria in 1848-9*, Translated from German, post 8vo, 5*s.*

Poor Artist, 12mo, cloth, 5*s.*  
 Premium's (B.) *Eight Years in British Guiana*, 8vo, cl., 9*s.*  
 Prescott's Mexico, vol. 1, cheap edition, 6*s.*

Ranking's Abstract, vol. 10, 8vo, cloth, 6*s.* 6*d.*  
 Reflections on the Past, and Shadows of the Future, 12mo, cloth, 3*s.*

Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary in 1848-9, post 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sharpe's (E.) *Rise and Progress of Decorated Window Tracery in England*, 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Sharpe's (E.) *Illustrations to Rise and Progress of Decorated Window Tracery in England*, 8vo, cloth, 21*s.*

Silwood, a Novel, 2 vols., 21*s.*  
 Southey's (Robert) *Life and Correspondence*, vol. 2, post 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Standard Novels, vol. 118, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*  
 Strickland's (W. F.) *History of the American Bible Society*, 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Stories of Irish Peasants, 12mo, cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
 Sylvanus's Bye-Lanes and Downs of England, post 8vo, cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Vidal's (Mrs.) *Cabramatta and Woodleigh Farm*, 12mo, cloth, 6*s.* 6*d.*

Wallis's *Glimpses of Spain*, post 8vo, cloth, 7*s.*  
 Walpole's *Four Years in the Pacific*, 2 vols., 2nd edition, 8vo, cloth, 2*s.*

Who's Who, 1850, 18mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
 Wild Sports of the West, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Young Troublesome; or, Master Jack's Holiday, oblong, 5*s.* 6*d.*

#### DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1849.	h. m. s.	1850.	h. m. s.
Dec. 29 . . .	12 2 50.0	Jan. 1 . . .	12 3 51.2
30 . . .	— 2 54.0	2 . . .	— 4 19.3
31 . . .	— 3 22.7	3 . . .	— 4 47.1
		4 . . .	— 5 14.6

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In this number we wind up, as completely as may be, the work within the year, so that our Subscribers may have unbroken rest if tired of us, or, as we trust, begin a new course, with increased numbers, on the novelties prepared for them, and the old original ground, as heretofore, zealously supplied. In our first sheet for 1850, we will present "The Middle Classes of England, as judged by a Frenchman," and the first of an Original Tour in the Highest Regions of India penetrated by the British. The latter will be comprised within the month of January.

*The Drama.*—The publication of our Annual Index in this number, and the press of other matters coincident with the close of the year, together with the brief lapse of time between Wednesday night, when all the theatres brought out their holiday novelties, to Friday, when the *Gazette* must be complete for the printer, induce us to defer any notice of the new pieces till they have run smoother, and allowed us more leisure to do them justice. Meanwhile, we may state that they have been generally successful. Exhibitions, including the excellent Panorama of New Zealand, and several others, also wait our next.

*Dr. Dick.*—Since our suggestion respecting the reduced circumstances of the Author of *The Christian Philosopher*, we have received many letters on the subject of opening a subscription on his behalf. Our correspondent thinks it ought to be organized, and commence in London. Another advises that a short memorandum of his case should be drawn up and presented to Lord John Russell, who has shown himself so feelingly alive to literary merits and distress. A third is of opinion that if Mr. Fox Maule were interested (as a patron of the Free Church, and a friend to a late resident near Perth, which he represents) it might produce the desired effect; and Sir David Brewster is also mentioned with similar views. Mr. Barnett writes that if a subscription were begun, it is probable the Young Man's Society of Glasgow would be influenced to subscribe; and, indeed, we hear so much of the subject on all sides, that we wish some efficient party would take it up, instead of prompting where, however strong the inclination, there is neither the time nor the appropriate origin for the task.—Ed. L. G.

#### To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—I was surprised to read in your second notice of the *Life of Southey*, his observation that he never saw or heard of elsewhere, "the very odd amusement," as he terms it, which was greatly in vogue at his school, of pressing two small shells together, till the weaker was broken. I fear that this amusement is but too common among boys,—say, and girls too. I can answer for its prevalence among both in Shropshire and the adjacent counties; and here in Norfolk it is very common. In Norfolk it is called *chasing*, the etymology of which I could never discover. The small shell, which gives way and is broken, is called a *coward*; but the other is not termed a conqueror, as it was at Southey's school, but is kept with honour as a *chaser*, the number of its conquests being also duly registered. The boys here prefer a yellow shell to any other, and are persuaded that yellow ones are the strongest. I may add that the black with marble was well known at the school where I was educated in a midland county.

Cossey, Nov. 24, 1849.

F. C. HUSENBETH.

American and West Indian files of Journals, received on the 27th and 28th, shall receive due attention with the first of the year.

Some interesting communications also stand over in consequence of their late arrival; and some of the holiday publications are in the same predicament.

*Erratum.*—By an oversight in making up our last sheet, page 927, the head of "Fine Arts" was given to the Report of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire instead of its proper title, "ARCHAEOLOGY."

#### THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE *Literary Gazette*, Established 1817; Enlarged 1846, Published every Saturday at the *Literary Gazette* Office 300, Strand, London. Price Fourpence; Stamped, Fivepence, to go free by Post, and in time for transmission to all parts of the Country by the early trains or morning mails of the same day. (Monthly Parts, containing Four or Five Numbers, 1*s.* 4*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.*)

So long held in high public estimation, the *Literary Gazette* continues to afford a complete view and record of the National Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts, with the addition of Foreign Intelligence on the same subjects from every part of the Civilized World. It has, also, of late, made liberal improvements in the various branches which its plan has embraced, and especially added, under the head of Archaeology, a complete record of every discovery and proceeding in this rising branch of popular interest and inquiry. In every department of Literature peculiar to Learned Research, Medical Practice, Philosophy, important Works in Foreign Languages, &c. &c., in addition to Publications of more general character:—In Science, Voyages, Travels, History, Poetry, Fiction, the Fine Arts, Dramatic and Musical Criticism, Gentlemen of Ability and Experience have been incorporated with the regular Staff of the *Journal of Belles Lettres*, under the same Editorial supervision which has, from 1817, sustained its Reputation and Influence; and it is consequently hoped that increased energy and superior talent will be manifest throughout the whole, and a Weekly Sheet acknowledged, which may justly challenge comparison with the greatest and best of Periodical Publications.

During the current year, the most interesting Papers on the Earliest Records of the Human Race, (Egyptian, Assyrian, Celtic, and Phœnician,) Philological investigations of the highest importance, and Antiquarian discoveries and proceedings at home and abroad, have formed a very prominent feature in nearly every Weekly Number.

Of these, and all other Literary matters, this Journal is, in fact, the only comprehensive Exponent in the Periodical Press; and Members of Literary and Scientific Societies, as well as intelligent readers of every class, who reside in remote parts, may through its columns be promptly made acquainted with every matter connected with these useful and elevating pursuits, that is done or heard of at Head Quarters. For rising Families it is peculiarly adapted, as it conveys instruction of every practical and intellectual kind, mingled with the more amusing literature which is calculated to interest and improve youthful minds, till they are filled with the information and knowledge of the passing time.

May be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsmen in Town or Country, or at the *Literary Gazette* Publishing and Advertising Office, No. 300, Strand, London; where also the yearly subscription of 21*s.* 8*d.*, or, half-yearly, 10*s.* 10*d.*, may be paid, by Post-Office Order or Town reference, and the *Literary Gazette*, stamped for the Country or Colonies, will be regularly forwarded by post; or, if in Monthly Parts, at 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, with the monthly periodicals.

Early Communications are requested from Subscribers desirous of commencing with the New Year, 1850.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**—Notice is hereby given to the Members and Students, that CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, Esq., R.A., the Professor of Architecture, will deliver his FIRST LECTURE on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 3rd of January, 1850, at Eight o'clock, and his succeeding Lectures on the five following Thursdays. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle Street.**—LABORATORY LECTURES.—This course, consisting of Twenty-five Lectures on CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY, will be delivered by W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S., and E. at the hour of Four o'clock, p.m., on the successive MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS commencing Monday, Jan. 23, 1850. Members and annual subscribers are free. Subscribers to the Theatre Lectures pay one guinea additional for this course; subscribers to this course only pay two guineas. JOHN BARLOW, M.A., Sec. R.I.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—2, Waterloo Place.—Part II. of Vol. 19 will appear on the 14th of January. Fellows are requested to call or send for their Numbers. Advertisements must be forwarded on or before Saturday, the 5th January. NORTON SHAW.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the current year is NOW OPEN. Each subscriber of one guinea will receive, in addition to one share in the next annual distribution of Prizes, a pair of Line Engravings after T. Webster, R.A., "The Smile" and "The Frown," WHICH MAY BE HAD AT THE TIME OF PAYING THE SUBSCRIPTION, and a series of Etchings after D. MacIas, R.A., illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages." GEORGE GODWIN, J. Honorary Secretary. LEWIS POOCK, J. Secretaries.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.**—MR. B. H. SMART will be happy to give gratuitous explanation to Ladies and Gentlemen using, or intending to use any of the following of his works in tuition, and who may find a difficulty in making a transition from other works to these:—The ACCURACY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR; the PRINCIPLES; the MANUAL OF EXERCISES; and the KEY; the MANUAL OF RHETORIC; and the MANUAL OF LOGIC. Their peculiarity is, that they are based on the true relation of language to thought;—a relation almost universally misapprehended. Apply, during January, on Wednesdays between two and five, 55, Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park. Mr. Smart continues, as usual, to instruct pupils in Elocution.

**COCKS' MUSICAL ALMANAC for 1850,** price 1s.—"Inimitable" the best value for a shilling we have seen this season. To any one desirous of keeping himself 'au fait' as to the proceedings of the musical world, this Almanac must prove a valuable auxiliary; and to the teacher and professional artist it can be little short of an absolute necessity.—*Wide Northern Whig*, Belfast, Dec. 18.—London: R. COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street, and of all Musiciansellers.

**THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.**—An entirely new Tableau, representing the Interior of this Temple, is added for EXHIBITION THIS DAY to the Grand Moving PANORAMA of the NILE. Daily, Afternoons 3, Evenings 8 o'clock, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Stalls 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

**DICKINSON'S COMPREHENSIVE FOLIO.**—Containing Desk, Folio, Ensl., Drawing Paper, Copies, Chalk Case, &c. &c. To be had at Dickinson & Co.'s, 114, New Bond Street.

**PANTOMIMES and CHRISTMAS PIECES.**—Messrs. ANDREWS have for disposal some of the best PRIVATE BOXES, for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES, at EVERY THEATRE in London, at MODERATE PRICES. Andrews' Library, 167, New Bond Street (adjoining the Clarendon Hotel).

**MESSRS. WILLIAM TEGG and CO.,** having removed to more commodious and extensive Premises, No 54, Queen Street, (seven doors from Cheapside), respectfully invite Parents, Guardians, Conductors of Schools, &c., and Young Persons themselves, to an inspection of their large and varied Stock of JUVENILE BOOKS, for which this House has been long celebrated, as well as of their standard and useful Publications. A Catalogue forwarded, free, to all parts of the Kingdom, on receipt of a letter addressed to MESSRS. WILLIAM TEGG and CO., 54, Queen Street, Cheapside.

## NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

## PAPETERIE MARION,

NOS. 152, REGENT STREET, AND 14, CITÉ BERGÈRE, PARIS.

SPECIALITÉ for FANCY PAPERS and ENVELOPES of the MOST NOVEL and ELEGANT KIND.

ORNAMENTS and ACCESSORIES of the BUREAU and LADIES' WRITING TABLE, from Designs executed by the FIRST ARTISTS in Paris.

BRONZES from the PUREST ANTIQUE MODELS, combining UTILITY with DECORATIVE EFFECT.

CRESTS and INITIALS STAMPED and ILLUMINATED on an entirely new principle, in which Variety is conjoined with the most delicate PICTORIAL RESULTS.

**JOHN MORTLOCK'S CHINA and EARTH-ENWARE BUSINESS** is carried on in OXFORD STREET only.—The premises are the most extensive in London, and contain an ample assortment of every description of goods of the first manufacturers. A great variety of Dinner Services at four guineas each, cash.—250, Oxford Street, near Hyde Park.

**TOOTHACHE PERMANENTLY CURED** by using BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling decaying Teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Price 1s. Enough for several Teeth. The only substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unattended with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are permanent.

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorized Testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 24, EAST TEMPLE CHAMBERS, WHITEFRIARS, FLEET STREET, LONDON, in return for thirteen penny stamps.

**CAUTION.**—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskillful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies each packet.

**ED. J. DENT,** by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8s. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10s. 6s.; youths' silver watches, 4s.; substantial and accurately going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6s.—E. J. DENT, 92, Strand; 33, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange (Clock-Tower Area).

**HENDRIE'S PATENT PETROLENE SOAP** has realized in practice all the promised beneficial effects on excoriations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "Cosmetic Petrolene Soap," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLENE SOAPING SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "DISINFECTANT SOAP," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for the most complete protection against the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.

The Dispensary Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE, PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY, 12 and 13, TICHBORN STREET, ROBERT'S QUADRANT.

**GLOBE INSURANCE, PALL MALL, and CORNHILL, LONDON.**

**EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq., Chairman.**  
**WILLIAM TITE, Esq., F.R.S., Deputy-Chairman.**  
**GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.**

Henry Alexander, Esq.  
John S. Brown, Esq.  
Boyer Combe, Esq.  
Thomas M. Combe, Esq.  
William Dent, Esq.  
James W. Freshfield, Esq., F.R.S.  
Sir I. L. Goldamid, Bart., F.R.S.  
Robert Hawthorn, Esq.  
John Hodgson, Esq.  
Richard Lambert Jones, Esq.  
Robert Locke, Esq.  
Bord Miller, Esq.  
Sheffield Neave, Esq.  
Fowler Newsum, Esq.  
William Phillimore, Esq.  
W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.  
Robert Saunders, Esq.  
Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.  
Wm. Thompson, Esq., Ald., M.P.  
Henry J. Wheeler, Esq.  
Joseph Wilson, Esq.  
Benjamin G. Winous, Esq.

Established 1803, for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE, and ANNUITIES, and the PURCHASE of REVERSIONS and LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

**CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.**  
The whole paid up and invested, and entirely independent of the amount of premiums received.

Insurances may be effected on Single Lives, on Joint Lives, and on the contingency of one life surviving another.

Insurances for short or limited periods may be effected at reduced rates, and with the least practicable delay.

Fire Policies due at Christmas must be paid on or before the 9th January. (By Order of the Board)

JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—ONE MILLION.

This Institution is empowered by a Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to policy holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered to the public.

The ample Subscribed Capital, together with the large and continually increasing fund, accumulated from the premiums on upwards of 8000 Policies, affords complete security to the assured; whilst the magnitude of the Company's transactions has enabled the Directors to offer unusual advantages to policy holders, as will be seen by reference to the prospectus, and to the varied and extensive tables which have been computed with great care and labour, expressly for the use of this Institution.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.  
1, Princess Street, Bank, London.

## PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1824.

## DIRECTORS.

William A. Guy, M.D.  
Henry Harvey, Esq., F.R.S.  
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., LL.D.  
James Murray, Esq., F.R.S.  
Joseph Edgale, Esq.  
Samuel Skinner, Esq.

Physician—Seth Thompson, M.D.

**NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.**—The Directors of this Society, with the view of meeting the wishes of the large class of persons who prefer the present Advantages of Reduced Premiums to a prospective bonus in the shape of an addition to their Policies, have constructed a new Scale, based on the safest and most approved data—viz., the Experience Tables recently compiled by a Committee of Actuaries, from the records of seventeen of the leading London offices.

The Society now offers the following advantages:—  
The lowest Scale of Premium which can be safely adopted.

EXAMPLE TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	For Whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 15 11	0 16 6	1 13 1
30	0 15 5	0 19 6	2 2 10
40	1 2 8	1 4 10	2 18 7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted security, guaranteed by a large capital, an influential proprietary, the long standing of the office, and the satisfactory results of its business.

Facility in the settlement of claims.  
Liberty to travel in any part of Europe, without extra premium.  
Loans equivalent to the value of the policies.

To those who desire to secure the advantages of a prospective bonus, by a small additional outlay, the deed of settlement assigns Four-fifths of the profits.

Bonuses may be commuted for equivalent reductions of premium at the option of the assured, by which arrangement the amount originally assured may be kept up at a constantly decreasing cost.

Insurances effected on joint as well as on single lives, for short terms or otherwise, and to meet any specified contingency.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or in any other equitable manner, to meet the convenience of the public.

The age of the life assured is admitted on the policy at the time of effecting the assurance, or at any other time, on production of satisfactory proof.

Every information and assistance will be given to assurers, either at the offices, No. 7, Waterloo Place, London; or by the Society's agents, established in all principal towns.

J. LODGE, Secretary and Actuary.

## THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Water Street, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte Row, Mansion House; and 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London.

Liability of the proprietors unrestricted.  
Moderate premiums in the Fire Department.

Peculiar advantages in the Life Department.  
Policies, insuring the value of leasehold property at the termination of the lease, are also issued.

Persons whose policies with this Company expire on the 25th inst. are respectfully reminded that receipts for the renewal of the same will be found at the Head Offices in London and Liverpool, and in the hands of the respective agents; and those who, preferring the security offered by this Company, may desire to remove their insurances, are informed that no expense will be incurred by such removal.

BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary, London.  
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

## BURIAL OF THE DEAD IN THE MIDST OF THE LIVING.

"Death presses upon death; and, partly from the exhalations of those who have sickened, and partly from the corpses of those who have died, disease and contagion are propagated through the whole atmosphere of the affected area. And now, both the existence of fountains, and the presence of the stricken have ceased to be the conditions of its propagation. The simple atmosphere drawn in as we breathe is in itself and of itself sufficient to destroy; and it destroys even those who have been removed with all care from the infected, provided only that their bodies be impregnated with the humours adapted to the receipt of the influence."

"Dr. SYDENHAM, on the Pestilential Fever, and the Plague of the years 1665 and 1666."

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

**A SERIES OF LECTURES on this Momentous Subject, and its connection with the present Epidemic.** By GEORGE ALFRED WALKER, Surgeon, Author of "Gatherings from Grave Yards," &c.  
Longmans, Paternoster Row; Hignley, 32, Fleet Street; and all Booksellers.



## NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOME INFLUENCE."

Nearly ready, in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo.

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP:  
A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

By GRACE AGUILAR.

"To show us how divine a thing  
A Woman may be made."

Wordsworth.

London: Groombridge and Sons, Publishers.

## COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY. No. CCCLXII.

1. The Inevitable. By Leigh Hunt.
2. Love at First Sight. By Horace Smith, Esq.
3. January. By J. E. Carpenter, Esq.
4. Christmas in Italy. By L. Marzotti.
5. A Drift-Log on the Mississippi. By Zebbede Hickory.
6. The Pickles. A Cornish Legend. By Father Poodies, F.P.
7. Hester Somerset. By Nicholas Michell.
8. Mr. Jolly Green's Ideas on some of the Leading Questions of the Day.
9. Mr. Green in the Character of a Special Juror.—The Pasha of Egypt's Challenge.—A House Subject.
10. The Arctic Voyages.
11. Boyhood's Early Lay. By Louisa Stuart Costello.
12. Soapie Spence's Sporting Tour. Chap. XXX. The Finest Run that Ever was seen.—Chap. XXXI. The Faithful Groom.—Chap. XXXII. The Cross Roads at Ballington Burn.
13. Capéque on the French Revolution.
14. The Habitué's Note-Book. By Charles Hervey, Esq.
15. The Theatre.
16. Literature of the Month.

AINS WORTH'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, No. 96. Containing Book II. Chapters VIII. and IX. of Mr. AINSWORTH'S Historical Romance, "GUY FAWKES," with Two Illustrations by GEORGE CRUICKSHANK. Price 2s. 6d.

Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

On Tuesday will be published,

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, No. CCCCXI.

For January. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

- I. The Year of Reaction. My Peninsular Medal. By an Old Peninsular. Part III. American Adventure. Howard.
- II. The Dark Wagon. By Delta.
- III. The Green Hand—A "Short" Yarn. Part VII. British Agriculture and Foreign Competition.
- IV. THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Part XXVII. for January, price 3s.
- V. ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, Vol. X. of Library Edition. This Edition is publishing in Monthly Volumes, in demy octavo, on superfine paper, to range in Libraries with the standard editions of the English Historians, and is embellished with Portraits.
- VI. A RE-ISSUE OF THE ATLAS, to accompany the Library Edition of ALISON'S EUROPE, is publishing in Monthly Parts, chronologically arranged, in demy 4to, price 3s. 6d. each.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Orders received by all Booksellers.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR JANUARY.

**JUNIUS'S LETTERS**, with all the Notes of Woodfall's edition, and important Additions complete in 2 volumes. Vol. I. containing the Original Letters complete.—The recent volumes are, Lamartine's History of the French Revolution of 1848; Schlegel's Lectures on Modern History; Mense's Germany; Schiller's Robbers and other works; Goethe's Autobiography, &c.; Schlegel's Esthetic Works; Milton's Prose Works; Lamartine's History of the Girondists; Ranke's History of the Pope; Wheatley on the Common Prayer; Cox's Life of the Duke of Marlborough; Sheridan's Dramatic Works and Life; Machiavelli's Florence; Lami's History of Painting; Cox's House of Austria; Ockley's History of the Saracens. Prospectuses of the Standard Library may be had of every Bookseller.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR JANUARY.

**ARISTOTLE'S RHETORIC AND POETIC.** Literally translated, with Examination Questions, and Notes.—The previous volumes are, Æschylus; Sophocles; Herodotus; Thucydides; Plato; and Livy: all with engraved busts.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Monthly, price 5s. per volume.

**BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.** On the 1st of January, Vol. 3, containing LODGE'S PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN, embellished with 30 Portraits, beautifully engraved on steel. The remaining volumes will appear punctually until the eight volumes are complete after which will follow other works of the same high character.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

## NEW WORK

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

## DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS:

Being ORIGINAL READINGS FOR A YEAR, on subjects from SACRED HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, and THEOLOGY.

By JOHN KITTO, D.D.

Editor of "The Pictorial Bible," "Biblical Cyclopedia," &c. &c. The Work will form Four Handsome Volumes in foolscap 8vo. with Fine Frontispieces, Vignettes, and Illustrations on Wood, and be published Quarterly, on the First of January, April, July, and October. Vol. I. embraces subjects from the History of the ANTIQUITIES and PATRIARCHS; Vol. II. MOSES and THE JUDGES; Vol. III. THE KINGS and PROPHETS; and Vol. IV. OUR LORD and HIS APOSTLES. Each volume will be thus so far complete in itself, and be sold separately, price 6s.

Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Sons. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

## MR. THACKERAY'S NEW WORK.

Just published, price 5s., or with coloured plates, 7s. 6d.

## REBECCA AND ROWENA; OR, ROMANCE UPON ROMANCE.

A Story for Christmas, (and indeed any other season,) containing Perilous Adventures, Tremendous Battles, Tender Love-making, Profound Historical Knowledge, &c. (a tolerably happy ending. By MR. M. A. TITMARSH. With Illustrations by RICHARD DOYLE.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

## LINES AND LEAVES. POEMS.

By Mrs. ACTON TINDAL.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

In small 4to, ornamental boards, price 9s.

## FAIRY TALES FROM ALL NATIONS.

By ANTHONY R. MONTALBA. With Twenty-four Illustrations by RICHARD DOYLE.

"We have not seen such a clever book of Fairy Tales since those collected by the Brothers Grimm. The thoughtful reader will often find under the lightest or wildest exterior the profoundest genius of truth and wisdom."—*Examiner*.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

Just published, complete, 1s. boards, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

## ROOKWOOD. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

Also,

WINDSOR CASTLE. Complete, 1s. boards, or 1s. 6d. cloth.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

## Periodicals for January.

**THE JOURNAL OF DESIGN AND MANUFACTURES.** No. 11, price 1s. Containing numerous Fabric Patterns and Illustrations.

**WORKS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.** Cheap Edition. Part 37. Price 7d. (OLIVER TWIST, Part II.)

**WORKS OF SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.** PART. Cheap Edition. Part 29. Price 7d. (LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, Part II.)

**THE FLORIST & GARDEN MISCELLANY.** Part 25. Price 1s. With a coloured Illustration and Woodcuts.

**NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** No. 349. Price 3s. 6d. Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

**AINS WORTH'S MAGAZINE.** No. 96. Price 2s. 6d.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

Just published,

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. H. BLUNT.

Third Edition, price 6s., Volume I., of **POSTHUMOUS SERMONS.** By the Rev. HENRY BLUNT, A.M., Rector of Streatham. With a PORTRAIT of the Author.

Also, price 6s. each,

**SECOND EDITIONS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD VOLUMES.**

Also, by the same Author.

**THE FAMILY EXPOSITION OF THE PENTATEUCH—GENESIS, 6s.; EXODUS and LEVITICUS, Third Edition, 6s.; and NUMBERS and DEUTERONOMY, Second Edition, 6s.—SERMONS** preached at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea. Sixth Edition, 12mo, 6s. cloth. —**LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ELISHA.** Price 5s. 6d. cloth. Fifth Edition.—**On JACOB.** Sixteenth Edition, 4s. 6d.—**On ST. PETER.** Seventeenth Edition, 4s. 6d.—**On ABRAHAM.** Eleventh Edition, 5s. 6d.—**On ST. PAUL.** Tenth Edition, two vols., 5s. 6d. each.—**On OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.** Three vols., 5s. 6d. each. Eleventh Edition.—**DISCOURSES** on some of the DOCTRINAL ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Ninth Edition, 5s. 6d.—**EXPOSITION OF THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES.** Tenth Edition, 5s. 6d. cloth.—**Also, TWO SERMONS** on the SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. Eighth Edition, 1s.—**TRIAL OF THE SPIRITS.** Seventh Edition, 1s. 6d.

Published by J. Hatchard and Son, 17, Piccadilly; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

On the 31st inst. will be published,

No. 1, price 5s., (to be continued Monthly) of

## A CENTURY OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

The Plates selected from the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE. The descriptions re-written by Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. With an Introduction and practical instructions on the culture of the several species by JOHN C. LINDLEY, Esq. To be completed in twenty numbers, each containing five plates.

Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, King William Street, Strand.

Now Ready, the vol. for 1849, being Vol. I of

## HOOKER'S JOURNAL OF BOTANY

Edited by Sir W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. Among the contributions are Papers by the Editor, Professor Henslow, F.R.S. Drs. Braun Bromfield, F.L.S., Gardner, F.L.S., Hooker, F.R.S., As Gray, Thomas Thomson Wallich, F.R.S., The Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.L.S., B. Clarke, H. F. Hance, John Miers, F.R.S., B. Seeman, J. E. Stocks, Esq., and other eminent botanists. 8vo, boards, 12s. 6d.

Reeve, Benham, and Reeve, King William Street, Strand.

Nearly ready, 1 vol. royal 8vo, with a Map and Illustrations,

## AN AUTUMN IN SICILY; existing an Account of the Principal Remains of Antiquity existing in that Island, with Short Sketches of its Ancient and Modern History. By the MARQUIS DE ORMONDE.

Dublin: Hodges and Smith, Publishers, Grafton Street.

NEW WORK BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

On the 31st instant will be published, price One Shilling.

Number, First of

## DAVID COPPERFIELD THE YOUNGER, OF BLUNDERSTONE ROOKERY.

By CHARLES DICKENS. With Illustrations by HANSLY K. BAWWRE. To be completed in Twenty Monthly Numbers.

London: Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie Street.

## NEW WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR LADIES:

On Saturday, December 29, was published (to be continued Weekly), price 3d., or stamped, 4d., No. 1 of

## THE LADIES' COMPANION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Edited by Mrs. LOUDON. Assisted by the most eminent Writers and Artists.

London: Bradbury and Evans, 11, Bouverie Street; where all Communications for the Editor should be addressed, and Advertisements are received.

## NEW LITERAL TRANSLATION OF XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

Just published, 12mo, boards, price 4s. 6d.

## XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, Literally Translated, with Notes, by G. B. WHEELER, B.A., Translator of "XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA."

London: William Allan, 13, Paternoster Row.

Just published, in 1 vol. foolscap, 5s. cloth, lettered,

## POPULAR TALES, by MARIA EDGEWORTH; with Three Engravings, from Designs by HARVEY.

Also, uniform,

## MORAL TALES, by MARIA EDGEWORTH. 5s. NOVELS and TALES. 9 vols. £2 5s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; H. Washbourne; Smith, Elder, and Co.; H. G. Bohn; Orr and Co.; Houston and Steneman; Knowledge and Co.; J. Bain; E. Hodgson; Mrs. Templeman; F. Mackie; H. Reusner; Tegg and Co.; Parry and Co.; and G. and J. Robinson, Liverpool.

## SECOND PART OF ARNOLD'S CICERO, WITH ENGLISH NOTES.

In 12mo, price 3s.

## SELECTIONS FROM CICERO, with ENGLISH NOTES. Part II. From the EPISTLES. Edited by THOS. KERCHOFF ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Editor,

## 1. THE FIRST PART (from the ORATIONS.) 4s. 2. ECLIOE HORATIANÆ. Pars I. Carmina, 5s. Pars II. Sermones, 5s.

NEW TALES BY MRS. VIDAL.

In royal 18mo, price 5s. 6d.

## CABRAMATTA, and WOODLEIGH FARM.

By Mrs. FRANCIS VIDAL, Author of "Tales for the Bush," &c. Any profits from the sale of this Edition will be offered to the Bishop of Sydney, for the Cathedral.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Editor,

## 1. TALES FOR THE BUSH. Third Edition. 5s. 2. WINTERTON; a Tale. 3s. 6d.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Now ready, Vol. II., royal 8vo, cloth boards, price 11. 5s.

## THE ROYAL PHRASEOLOGICAL FRENCH ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By J. C. TARTER, French Master, Eton College.

FRENCH-ENGLISH PART.

Vol. I., containing the ENGLISH-FRENCH PART, may be had of all Booksellers.

Dulan and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 3, Boh Square

## WITH THREE ILLUSTRATIONS,

THE JANUARY NUMBER, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN, OF

## BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,

## WILL CONTAIN:

THE LADDER OF GOLD. An English Story. By Robert Bell, Author of "Wayside Pictures."

CHAPTER V.—In which the Reader makes the acquaintance of Mr. Poegy.

CHAPTER VI.—Mr. Poegy at home.

CHAPTER VII.—Which treats of Ladies.

CHAPTER VIII.—Which shows how Richard Rawlings begins to mount the Ladder.

American Humour—The Big Bear of Arkansas. By T. B. Thorpe.

The Middle Watch. By Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Walpole, R.N., Author of "Four Years' Service in the Pacific."

The Sundial and the Flower.—Borrowed Importance.

The Note-Book of a Coroner's Clerk. By the Author of "Experiences of a Gao! Chaplain."

CHAP. XXXII.—A Guess at the Riddle. CHAP. XXXIII.—The "Thanks" Line of Business.

The Black Ring. By the Author of "Léonie Vermont."

Gossip about the City of London. By Alfred Crowquill.

My Winter Room. By Alfred B. Street, Author of "Frontenac."

The Bye-Lanes and Downs of England, with Turf Scenes and Characters. By Sylvanus.

CHAP. XVI.—The Comparing-day at the Corner—

Sunday before the Derby.—An Old Military-Medico-

Limmer's Hotel.—The *Habitues*—Rencontre with

O'Fay—Horace Pitt—The "King of the Gipsies"—

the "Facer"—Lord Edward Russell—Handsome

Jack and Tommy Garth—The "Dollar" in Paris.

Snap-Dragon's Song. By Alfred Crowquill.

Literature.—The Literature of the Year 1849—Urquhart's

Pillars of Hercules—Merimee's History of Peter the Cruel

—The Nile Boat—Wilde's Beauties of the Boyne—The

Picture Collector's Manual.

## THE WORKING OF THE POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

In a Letter to the Publisher.

BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

NEW MONTHLY WORK, BY MRS. ELLIS,

Author of "Social Distinction; or, Hearts and Homes."

Just published, the First Number, price 2s., to be continued Monthly,

MRS. ELLIS'S



A TABLE-BOOK OF LITERATURE AND ART:

Being a new and original miscellany, especially written and arranged for the instruction and entertainment of the Ladies of the British Empire. It will be conducted by Mrs. ELLIS, and open with a new work of action descriptive of domestic life, from her admired pen. Tales and Sketches by the ablest authors of the day will appear in its pages, which will be further illustrated with engravings from paintings by the most eminent modern artists, embracing everything that can interest the Mother, the Wife, and the Daughter; in connexion with the Fine Arts and Elegant Literature.

John and Frederick Tallis, London and New York.

AMUSEMENTS OF SOCIETY.

NEW WORK BY THE BROTHERS MATHEW.

Just ready, price Five Shillings.

**ACTING CHARADES, or Deeds not Words;**  
A CHRISTMAS GAME to make a long Evening short, for Great and Little Children, by THE BROTHERS MATHEW. Illustrated by H. G. Hink.

Also, in cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

**YOUNG LADY'S ORACLE: a Fireside Amusement for Christmas.**

David Bogue, Fleet Street.

LONGFELLOW'S EVANGELINE—ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Just ready, handsomely bound, 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

**EVANGELINE: a Tale of Acadie.** By H. W. LONGFELLOW. Beautifully illustrated with 45 Engravings on Wood, from Designs by JAMES BENHAM, BIRNEY POSTER, and JOHN GILBERT.

David Bogue, Fleet Street.

NEW WORK ON ARCHEOLOGY.

On January 1st, Part I, containing Six Plates, imperial 4to,

**VESTIGES OF OLD LONDON.** A Series of Finest Etchings from Original Drawings, with Descriptions of Historical Associations, and other References. By J. WYKEHAN ARCHER. Price 6s.; India proofs, 10s. 6d.; coloured after the Original Drawings, 12s.

David Bogue, Fleet Street.

ELEGANT PRESENT OR REWARD BOOK.

Just published, price 1s., in a richly ornamental cover, The

**CHURCH CATECHISM AND ORDER OF CONFIRMATION.** Illustrated with numerous beautiful Engravings on Wood.

David Bogue, Fleet Street.

## NOTICE!

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES,

In 3 vols. post 8vo,

**THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON'S NOVEL, "COUNTRY QUARTERS."**

With PORTRAIT AND MEMOIR of her Ladyship by her Niece, Miss POWELL.

II.

Also now ready,

**MISS PARDOE'S FLIES IN AMBER.**

Three Volumes.

III.

**NAPIER'S SOUTHERN AFRICA.**

2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

WILLIAM SHOBERL, Publisher, 20, Great Marlborough Street.

\*s\* Orders received by all Booksellers.

On Tuesday next, the Second Edition of

**SOPHISMS OF FREE TRADE & POPULAR POLITICAL ECONOMY EXAMINED.** By a BARRISTER. In fcap. 8vo, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

## CRITICAL NOTICES.

"A work which completely exposes the utter folly of that system under which the country is now suffering so grievously. We can scarcely desire anything better for our country, than that the book be read universally."—*Standard*.

"A little volume which has just appeared, of great brevity and terseness, but of most unanswerable logic."—*Morning Herald*.  
"Written with a force and clearness of language, and a power of illustration, which few persons could command. It is presented opportunely to the public mind, at a time when an uneasy apprehension is creeping through the ranks of Free-traders."—*Banker's Circular*.

"In another part of our paper we have borrowed a second chapter from that admirable and unassailable work, 'Sophisms of Free Trade Exposed,' to which we have on more than one occasion lately referred. Of that work we say advisedly, that no man who wishes to understand a subject, involving the weal or woe of England, ought to be without a copy. So complete are its facts, so lucid its arrangements, and so irresistibly conclusive its deductions, that we wonder not at the silence with which it has been passed over by the disciples of the Manchester school."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

"This book is not addressed to the passions or prejudices of party. It is a grave inquiry into the truth of many of those popular sayings which superficial people have of late years been content to receive from the Manchester school unquestioned. 'A Barrister' meets the political economist with their own weapons, and he fairly vanquishes them in the intellectual conflict. One by one he takes up their 'sophisms,' and quietly, but completely, strips them of their plausibility, and shows them to the world the naked cheats which they really are. We feel that we are in the hands of a man of strong intellect and good principle, and we can pronounce this little book to be a contribution to the literature of the day which is calculated to be of very great service to the cause of truth and sound policy."—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

Seeleys, 54, Fleet Street, and 2, Hanover Street, Hanover Square.

## LITERARY PRESENTS.

I.

## LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS,

CONTAINING THE ENTIRE WORKS OF THE AUTHOR, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE NOTES.

Portrait and Vignette. One volume royal 8vo, price 15s.

II.

## LORD BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS.

CONTAINING ALL THE NOTES, ETC.

With Vignettes. 10 volumes 18mo, 2s. 6d. each.

CHILDE HAROLD. 1 vol. MISCELLANIES. 3 vols.

TALES &amp; POEMS. 2 vols. DON JUAN. 2 vols.

DRAMAS. 2 vols.

\*s\* As Mr. Murray is Proprietor of all Copyright, no Edition of Lord Byron's Works is complete except it be published by him:—he therefore cautions the Public against spurious Copies which are exposed for sale, deceitfully lettered "Byron's Poetical Works," "Byron's Poems," &c.

III.

## REV. GEORGE CRABBE'S LIFE AND POEMS.

With Portrait and Vignette. 1 vol. royal 8vo, 15s.

IV.

## ALEXANDER POPE'S LIFE &amp; POEMS.

WITH NOTES, AN ORIGINAL LIFE, AND UNPUBLISHED LETTERS, ETC.

EDITED BY MR. CROKER.

Portraits. 8vo. Preparing.

V.

## THOMAS CAMPBELL'S SPECIMENS OF THE BRITISH POETS.

Portrait and Vignette. One vol. royal 8vo, 15s.

VI.

## BISHOP HEBER'S POETICAL WORKS.

Portrait. Fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

VII.

## DEAN MILMAN'S POETICAL WORKS.

Plates. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo, 18s.

VIII.

## ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S POEMS AND SONGS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR, AND GLOSSARY.

By HIS SON. 24mo, 2s. 6d.

IX.

## HORACE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH 300 WOODCUT VIGNETTES, BORDERS, ETC., AND A LIFE.

By DEAN MILMAN. Crown 8vo, 42s.

X.

## J. G. LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALLADS.

WITH ILLUMINATED TITLES, BORDERS, WOODCUTS, ETC.

Quarto. 42s.

XI.

## HORACE &amp; JAMES SMITH'S REJECTED ADDRESSES.

WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHORS, AND PORTRAITS OF THEM.

21st Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.



# INDEX. REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's History of Hannibal, 394. Abbott's History of Mary, Queen of Scots, 234. Abbott's Life of Marie Antoinette, 891. Abbott's History of Julius Caesar, 891. Abbott's Sketches of Modern Athens, 908. Abuses, Unreformed, 190. Acheta Domestica's Episodes of Insect Life, 905. Adalbert's (Prince) Travels in the Brazil, 330. Addison on Health and Diseased Structure, 791. Adriatic, Highlands and Islands of the, 18, 57. African Blockade, Six Months' Service in the, 93. Agincourt, 394. Agricultural Customs and Tenant Rights, 190. Ainsworth's Crichton, 414. Ainsworth's Windsor Castle, 923. Ainsworth's Political Works, 188. Albattross, the, 459. Alexander's (Sir J. E.), L'Acadie, 732. Alfred the Great, Life and Times of, 1, 51. Allison's Europe, 256, 333, 429, 517, 589, 639, 923, 908. Alleghany Mountains, Letters from the, 681. Allies' Journal in France, &c., 256. Altitudes of Stars, Tables for, 414. Amateur's Palette, Tints from an, 778. Ambarravilla, 292. America, History of the Discovery of, 828. America, History of the United States of, 920. Americanisms, Dictionary of, 91. Andalusia, the Cities and Wilds of, 855, 891. Anderson's Addresses on Miscellaneous Subjects, 656. Anderson's Practical Mercantile Correspondence, 312. Aneroid Barometer, Remarks on the, 570. Aneroid, a Treatise on the, 128. Aneurism, Observations on, 108. Anglo-Saxon, the, 256. Annuaire de l'Economie Politique, 204. Animal Miscellany, the, 295. Ansted's Gold Seeker's Manual, 106. Anti-Materialist, the, 780. Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England, 394. Antiquity, the Earth's, 279. Apocalyptic Books, Number and Names of the, 570. Apollon, 40. Apostles' Creed, the, Explained, 295. Apostolic Acts and Epistles, the, 478. Arabella Stuart, 394. Arabic Grammar, 828. Architecture, Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms in, 876. Argyll's (Duke of) Presbytery Examined, 255. Aristocracy, Anecdotes of the, 40. Arnold Putz's Ancient Geography, 167. Art, Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Beauty in, 89, 110. Artificial Manuring, the First Principles of, 637. Artist's Almanack, the, 924. Art Union of London Almanack, 924. Arts, an Essay upon Various, 561. Arts, Original Treatises on the, 561. Aspects of Nature, the, 807, 828. Astronomy, Christian Bearings of, 35. Astronomy, Outlines of, 414. Astronomy, Problems in, 780. Atlas to Allison's Europe, 256. Atlas, Johnson's Physical, 256. Athens, Sketches of Modern, 908. Attributes of the Soul, 209. Auctioneering, the Ruinous Tendency of, 295. Auerbach's Narrative of Events in Vienna, 515, 585. Australia, Perils, Pastimes, and Pleasures of an Emigrant in, 231. Aymer, Sir, 148. Ayton's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, 187.

Baber's Life of St. Paul, 588. Balfour's Manual of Botany, 414. Ballads, the Book of, 189. Balmer's Protestantism and Catholicity, 588. Balmer's Treatise on, 549. Baptism misunderstood, 588. Barriere's Bibliotheque des Memoires, 279. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, 91. Beale's Rescued, the, 147. Beasley's Pocket Formulary, 479. Beckford's Vathek, 415. Before and After, 671. Believe as you list, 90. Belfry of Bruges, the, 780. Bell's Shirley, 708, 829. Bell's Memoirs of the Civil War, 387. Bellingham's Observations on Aneurism, 108. Bentley's Cabinet Library, 3, 95, 200. Bentley's Health Made Easy, 780. Bible, the Comprehensive Pocket, 876. Bible, a Dictionary of the, 876. Bible, the People's Dictionary of the, 622. Biblical Reading Book, a, 622. Bigsby's Visions of the Times of Old, 60. Birch's Nibelungen Lied, 206. Bird's Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism, 845. Black William's Grave, 876. Blakey's Temporal Benefits of Christianity, 372. Blewett's History of England, in verse, 671. Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, 394. Bogue's Pocket Diary, 876. Bohn's Extra Volumes, 622. Bohn's Schiller's Early Dramas, 563. Bohn's Standard Library, 7, 876. Bona's Blood of the Cross, 128. Books, Supplement to the London Catalogue of, 312. Booker's Exposition of the Church Catechism, 814. Border Handbook, the, 656. Botany, Elements of, 78. Botany, Journal of, 54. Botany, Manual of, 414. Botany, Principles of Scientific, 480. Botany, Rudiments of, 622. Bottfield's Cathedral Libraries of England, 347. Bothie of Toper-na-Fuoch, the, 606. Bowdler's Christian Household, 589. Bowman's Practical Chemistry, 23. Boyne and Blackwater, the Beauties of the, 717. Braithwaite's Desert Isle, 780. Brandenburgh, Memoirs of the House of, 37. Braybrooke's (Lord) Diary of Pepps, 635. Brazil, Travels in the, 330. Breen's Diamond Rock, 147. Brewing and Distilling, 622. British Almanack, the, 875. British Association, Report of the, 549, 665. British Colonies, the, 671. British Families' Histories of Nobles, 369, 394. British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, 499. British Museum, Observations on the, 476, 501. Brock's Wayside Verses, 147. Brooks' Four Months among the Gold-Finders in Alta-California, 105. Brooke's Victories of the Sutlej, 189. Brown's Historical Recreations, 517. Browning's Poems, 148. Bruges, the Belfry of, 167. Bruntton's Ventilation of Coal Mines, 637. Bryant's Poetical Works, 684. Buckingham's National Evils, 531. Building Societies, Treatise on, 548. Bull's Annals of India, 589. Bunbury's Evelyn, 410. Burbridge and Clough's Amberravilla, 292. Burke's Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, 40. Burrington's Revelations of the Beautiful, 351. Burrows's Mendip Hills, 205. Burton's Comments on Sir C. Napier's Letter to Sir J. Hobhouse, 294. Buscapie, El, 37. Butler's Apollon, 40. Buxton, Memoirs of Sir T. Fowell, 780. Byam's Wild Life in Central America, 370. Byron, Inedited Works of Lord, 907.

Calendar, London University, 167. California, Four Months among the Gold-Finders in Alta, 105. California, What I Saw in, 3. Calvinism, an Examination of, 814. Campbell's (Lord) Lives of the Lord Chief Justices, 873. Canada, the Conquest of, 602. Canadian Life, Sketches of, 430. Canne's Necessity of Separation, 780. Cantab, Sketches of, 794. Canterbury, a Letter to the Archbishop of, 312. Captain Sward and Captain Pen, 876. Carleton's Tythe Proctor, 150. Carlie, Life and Character of, 908. Carpenter's Lays and Legends of Fairyland, 147. Carpenters, Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of, 590. Carr's Consumption of the Lungs, &c., 108. Carr's History of Greece, 517. Carrington's Poems, 630. Castellan, 589. Castlereagh, Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount, 92. Catalogue of Books, 209. Cataract, the Cure of, 479. Catarrh, Causes and Symptoms of, 108. Catawba River, 445. Cathedral Libraries of England, Notes on the, 347. Catholic Religion, Four Years' Experience of the, 814. Catholic School Committee, Report of the, 256. Cavendish's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 312. Caxton, the, 730. Cayley's Sir Reginald Mohun, 291. Central America, Wild Life in the Interior of, 370. Cerebral Affections, Essay on, 479. Cervantes' El Buscapie, 37. Chalmers, Posthumous Works of, 78. Chalmers' Review of the French Revolution, 823, 844, 876. Chancery, the Court of, 145. Cheap Literature, 923. Cheever's Hill Difficulty, 570. Chemical Technology, 124. Chemistry, Manual of Elementary, 460. Chemistry no Mystery, 23. Chemistry, Handbook of, 124. Cherville's First Step to French, 570. Chess Players' Companion, the, 450. Chester's Poems, 779. Chief Justices, Lives of the Lord, 873. China and the Chinese, 293. Chit-Chat, 684. Cholera, Pathology of Asiatic, 479. Christian Doctrine, System of, 588. Christian Life, the, 277. Christianity, Lectures on the Evidence of, 352. Christianity, the Temporal Benefits of, 372. Christmas's Cradle of the Twin Giants, 903. Christmas Tythe, 875. Church Catechism, an Exposition of the, 814. Cigars and Tobacco, &c., 549. Civil War, Memoirs of the, 387. Clergyman's Life, Facts of a, 521. Clerk's Anti-Materialist, 780. Cloncurry, Personal Recollections of Lord, 731. Clouds and Sunshine, 148. Clough's Bothie of Toper-na-Fuoch, 606. Coad's Wonderful Providences, 826. Coal Mines, on the Ventilation of, 637. Cocks's Kalkbrenner's Treatise on Harmony, 656. Cocks's Musical Almanack, 924. Cochran's Ernest Vane, 715. Coke's Vienna, 430. Cola Monti, 430. Coleridge's Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, 570. Colledge's Encyclopedia Metropolitana, 876. Collectanea Antiqua, 656. Collier's Code of Safety, 11. Colman's European Life and Manners, 217. Colonial Church Magazine, 150. Colonial Church Chronicle, 150. Colonies of England, the, 670. Colquhoun's Rock and Rivers, 699. Colquhoun's Roman Civil Law, 391. Comic Almanack, the, 796. Communion Table, the, 570. Comparative Physical Geography, 924. Con Cregan, Constitution, 380. Coningby, 414. Constituent Assembly, History of the National, 425, 446, 460. Constable's Songs and Poems, 147. Consumption of the Lungs, 108. Contrast, the, 311. Cook's Essay on the Teeth, 108. Cook's Poems, 108. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 622. Copyright in Design, on, 570. Corkran's History of the National Constituent Assembly, 425, 446, 460. Corner, Book for a, 78. Corner's History of England, 383. Corner's History of Rome, 78. Correspondence, Practical Mercantile, 312. Cornish, Six Weeks in, 6. Cosmographie, Essai sur l'Histoire de la, 289. Cosmos, 161. Cottrell's Religious Movements of Germany, 588. Country Gentleman, the English, 310. Court Album, the, 842. Court Etiquette, 429. Cowen's Corsica, 6. Cradle of the Twin Giants, the, 903. Craik's Romance of the Peasantry, 79. Crauford's Religious Ignorance, 656. Crayford, 656. Crease's Sabbath in Life, 147. Crichton, 414. Critica, a Fable for, 225. Criticisms, 167. Crook of Gold, the, 569. Croker's Massinger's Believe as you list, 90. Cross, the Blood of the, 128. Cubitt's Suggestions for Improving the State of the Thames, 617. Cumming's Communion Table, 570. Cumming's God in History, 876. Cunningham's Handbook for London, 545. Cunningham's History of the Sikhs, 228. Curates, Cry of the, 588. Curiosities of Literature, 20. Currency, Prize Argument on the, 209. Cures Removed, the, 637. Curves for Railways, Tables for setting out, 622. Curzon's Visits to Monasteries in the Levant, 225, 256. Cutler's Notes on Spa, 549. Cymry, Tales of the, 253. Cœur de Lion, 935. Christmas Shadows, 942. Cradle of the Twin Giants, 943.

Dacre's (Lady) Tales of the Peasantry and the Peasantry, 730. Dance of Death, 394. Daniel the Prophet, 588. Daniel's, Mrs. Georgina Hammond, 203. Dark Scenes of History, 87. David Copperfield, 383. Davis's Lapsing of the Lagan, 810. Day's Treatise on Diseases of Advanced Life, 124. Deaf and Dumb, Report of Facts of the, 607. Decalogue, the, 393. Democracy in France, 17, 37. Denison's (Lord A.) Wanderings in Search of Health, 871. Dent's Treatise on the Aneroid, 128. Desert Isle, the, 780. Devil, a Modern Visit from the, 392. Dickens's David Copperfield, 383. Martin Chuzzlewit, 923. Dier's Duntana, 876. Dillenberg's Horace, 128. Dinwiddie's Malley's Edwin and Emma, 392. D'Irasci's Coningsby, 414. D'Irasci's Curiosities of Literature, 20. Disease & Remedy, the, 295. Dixon's Life of Howard, 667. Docks, Remarks on the formation of Entrances to, 295. Douglas's Adventures of a Medical Student, 780. Dowling's Quadrupeds and Birds, 312. Downing's Landscape Gardening, 460. Dreamer, the, 445. Dreams, 167. Drummond's Speech on Transfer of Real Property Bill, 234. Drury's Friends and Fortune, 19. Dudley Cranbourne, 126. Duke, on

Cerebral Affections, 479. Duodecimo, 189. Dyer's Slave Girl, 147. Dying Girl, the, 444. Duntana, 876.

Eadie's Dictionary of the Bible, 876. Ecclesiastical Biography, Essays on, 430. Eclipses, Tables for, 414. Economic Politique, Annuaire de, 204. Economist, the Family, 190. Edge's Vision of Peace, 148. Edinburgh, Memorials of, 33, 56. Edinburgh, Sabbath in, 147. Education, Thoughts on Universal, 637. Edwin and Emma, the Ballad of, 392. Egypt, Dry Leaves from Young, 847. Eichenfels, Henry of, 8. Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, 277. Electricity and Galvanism, Lectures on, 845. Electro-Biology, Elements of, 845. Eliot's Liberty of Rome, 316. El Yadiou, 919. Emerson's Essay, 224. Emigration, Past and Future, 620. Emily's Fugitive Poems, 148. Employers, on the Responsibilities of, 775. Enchanted Doll, the, 480. Encyclopedia Metropolitana, 876. England, the History of, 95. English Colleges, Notices of the, 589. English Grammar, Elements of, 656. English, Letters on the Manners and Customs of the, 589. English Melodies, 457. Englishman's and Family Almanack, 875. Epithets, Book of English, 254. Ernest Vane, 715. Ernesto di Ripalta, 639. Essays by Deaf and Dumb Pupils, Rugby, 95. Etchings, the Royal, Statement of, 529. Eternal City, Vicissitudes of the, 500. Etheridge's Apostolic Acts and Epistles, 478. Eugene Aram, 413. Eugene Guinet, 601. Europe, History of, 256, 333. European Life and Manners, 517. European Literature, a Handbook of Modern, 622. Evelyn, 410. Events of 1849, the, 128. Excitement, 445. Experiences of a Goal Chaplain, 167.

Fable for Critics, a, 229. Facts and Reflections, 603. Fair Play's a Jewel, 780. Fairbairn on Tubular Bridges, 500. Fairfax Correspondence, the, 387. Fairleigh's Seven Tales by Seven Authors, 415. Fairy Tales of all Nations, 128. Fairyland, Lays and Legends of, 147. Falck-Lebahn's Practice in German, 780. Family Economist, the, 190, 924. Family Fallings, 277. Fanny, Firstlings of, 147. Fanny Hervey, 517. Far West, Life in the, 167. Ferdinand and Isabella, History of the Reign of, 178, 876, 908. Ferguson's Pipe of Repose, 49. Ferguson's Beauty in Art, 89, 110. Ferguson's Fortification, 414. Ferguson's Observations on the British Museum, 476, 501. Field and Factory, the, 444. Filial Duties, the, 40. Fine Arts Almanack, 924. Fish and Fishing of the United States, 811. Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, 795. Fisher's Juvenile Scrap-Book, 795. Fitch's Century of Orchidaceous Plants, 430. Fitch's Study of the Greek and Roman Classics, 636. Fitzwilliam's Death of Blyss, a Man-Midwifery, 108. Fitzwilliam's Medical Touchstone, 108. Flea, the Perambulations of a, 415. Fleming's Fleury's History of France, 656. Flower's Henry of Eichenfels, 8. Forbes' Physician's Holiday, 372. Forbes' Six Months' Service in the African Blockade, 93. Forester's Fish and Fishing of the United States, 811. Form and Sound, 443. Forman, the Autobiography of Dr. Simon, 637. Formulary, the Pocket, 479. Forrest's Dream of Reform, 420. Forsyth's Hortensius, 145. Fortification, Essay on a Proposed New System of, 414. Fortunes of Woman, the, 586. Fossil Botany, Chapters on, 718. Foster's Handbook of European Literature, 622. Fowner's Manual of Elementary Chemistry, 460. Fox on the Religious Ideas, 622. Fox's Lectures to the Working Classes, 254. Foxton's Popular Christianity, 621. France, Contemporaine de la, 352. France, the History of, 656. France, Journal in, 226. Francis's Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange, 792. Francis the First, the Court and Reign of, 713. Frank Forrester and his Friends, 234. Franklin, an Autobiography of, 549. Franklin, the Life of, 813. Franks's Ornamental Glazing, 445. Free Trade, 797. Freiburg's Zaddok, 444. Freeland's Poems, 7. French Master for the Nursery, the, 570. French Revolution, a Review of the, 823, 844, 876. Friends and Fortune, 19. Friends in Council, 566. Frodeham's Remarks on the Aneroid Barometer, 571. Frontenac, 205. Froude's Nemesis of Faith, 570. Fruits and Farinacea, 849. Fulcher's Ladies' Memorandum Book, 813.

Gallatin's Jargon of Oregon, 201, 234. Galilee, the Prophet of, 147. Gardener's Almanack, the, 875. Gatty's Baptism Misunderstood, 588. Gaultier's Book of Ballads, 189. Gavin's Sanitary Ramblings, 479. Geographical Discovery, Decline of, 636. Geography, Atlas of Physical, 150. Geography for Children, 279. Geography, Handbook of Ancient, 167. Geology, a New System of, 189. Georgina Hammond, 203. German, Practice in, 780. Germany, Religious Movements of, 588. Gervinus's Shakespeare, 546. Gibson on Filial Duties, 40. Gilbert's Treatise on Banking, 549. Gilbert's Clergyman's Almanack, 875. Giles's Life and Times of Alfred the Great, 1, 51. Gillilan's Christian Bearings of Astronomy, 95. Gipsy, the, 923. Girl, the Slave, 147. Glazing, a Book of Ornamental, 445. Glad's Life of Munro, 519. Glad's Ota Egyptica, 311. Gmelin's Handbook of Chemistry, 124. God in History, 876. God, on Pronunciation of the word, 256. Godalming, Letters of Rusticus on the Natural History of, 251. Goethe, Autobiography of, 190. Gold Regions, Geographical and Mineralogical Notes of the, 106. Gold-Seeker's Manual, the, 106. Golden Calf, the, 840. Goldsmith, Life of, 627. Goldsmith's Almanack, 875. Good Boy Henry, the, 279. Gosse's Popular British Ornithology, 84. Gothic Architecture, 394. Gowrie, Investigation of the Murder of the Earl of, 517. Grant's Kapolani, 231. Gray's Earth's Antiquity, 279. Gray's Immortality, 588. Gray's Prize Argument on the Currency, 209. Great Britain and Ireland, History of, 876. Greece, History of, 36, 517. Greek and Roman Classics, the Study of the, 636. Greek Testament, a Practical Guide to the, 622. Green's Greek-English Lexicon to the New Testament, 876. Green's Lives of

- the Princesses of England, 887. Grey's Wonders of Home, 924. Grote's History of Greece, 36. Grover's Voice from Stonehenge, 306. Guay's (Le Boys des) Letters to a Man of the World, 234. Guest's (Lady C.) Mabinogion, 700. Guisot's Democracy in France, 17, 37. Gutch's Literary and Scientific Almanack, 875. Guyot's Comparative Geography, 924. Guy's Geography, 279. Glimpses of Spain, 936.
- Hair, Discovery of the Use of the**, 496. Hakluyt Society, 514. Half-Hours with the best Authors, 159. Hall's Librarian Girl, 750. Hall's Clouds and Sunshine, 148. Hall's Lord of the Manor, 729. Hall's Poems, 393. Halliwell's Autobiography of Dr. Simon Forman, 637. Halliwell's Notices of Fugitive Tracts, 565. Halliwell's Popular Rhymes, &c., 390. Hands not Hearts, 857. Hannay's Poem Allen, 813. Hannibal, History of, 394. Hardinge's Poems, 147. Hardwick's Poem on the Times of Edward I., 565. Harley Rockford, 203. Harmony, Treatise on, 656. Harper's Steps to the Cross, 588. Harrison's English Language, 233. Harvey's Sea-side Book, 332. Haeckel's Penman-Mawr, 693. Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales, 150. Haynes's Arabic Grammar, 823. Head's (Sir G.) Rome, 409. Health Made Easy, 780. Healthy Homes, 654. Heart's Violatitudes, the, 392. Hendrie's Translation of Theophrastus, 561. Hendrik's Chit-Chat, 684. Hendrik's Perambulations of a Flea, 415. Henfrey's Rudiments of Botany, 422. Herbert's Frank Forrester, 234. Heriot's Steps to the Cross, 588. Herschel's Manual of Scientific Enquiry, 500. Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, 414. Hewitt's Memoirs of Tobias Rustat, 889. Hieover's Stud, 569. High-Ways and Dry-Ways, 923. Hildreth's History of the United States, 920. Hill Difficulty, the, 570. Hill's Voyage to the Slave Coasts of Africa, 811. Hinton's Memoir of Wm. Knibb, 167. Historical Recreations, 517. History of 1848, the, 78. History of England in Verse, the, 671. History, Philosophically Illustrated, 477. History of Wonderful Inventions, a, 78. Hoblyn's Dictionary of Scientific Terms, 549. Hodgson's El Ydaloir, 919. Hofland, Life and Literary Remains of Barbara, 698. Holbein's Dance of Death, 394. Holland's Use of the Hair, 426. Holyoake's Life and Character of Carlile, 908. Holyoake's Rudiments of Public Speaking, 621. Hooker's (Sir W. J.) Century of Orchidaceous Plants, 430. Hooker's Journal of Botany, 54. Horace, the Works of, 36. Horatili Opera Omnia, 128. Horner, Memoirs of Francis, 258. Hortensius, 145. Houghton's Healthy Homes, 654. Houghton's Examination of Calvinism, 814. Household Education, 78. Howard, John, 667. Howell's Dreams, 167. Howitt's Our Cousins of Ohio, 23. Howson's History of the Mediterranean, 924. Howson's Sunday Evening, 876. Hubert's England in the Days of Wolof, 620. Hudson's Bay Territory, Notes of Service in the, 839. Hughes' Plain Thoughts on the Christianity of Excluding Jews from Parliament, 637. Human Mind, Principles of the, 845. Human Race, the Revolution in the Mind and Practice of the, 656. Humboldt's Aspects of Nature, 807, 828. Humboldt's Cosmos, 161. Hume (David), Letters of Eminent Persons to, 55. Hume's Firstlings of Fancy, 147. Hunt's Book for a Corner, 78. Hunt's Captain Sword and Captain Pen, 876. Hunt's Panthea, 858. Hunt's Poetry of Science, 924. Hunting Songs and Bands, 682. Huntley's Peregrine Scramble, 111. Hursthouse's Account of the Settlement of New Plymouth, 653. Husebeth's Notices of English Colleges, 589. Hutchinson's Plan for Equalization of Poor Rates, 78. Hypochondriac, Confessions of a, 480. Heiress in her Minority, 942.
- Ibbotson's Notes on the Geology of the Isle of Wight**, 780. Immortality, 888. Ince's Outlines of General Knowledge, 190. India, Annals of, 589. Inedited Works of Lord Byron, 907. Inhalation, Cure of Consumption by, 108. Inquiring Spirit, Confessions of an, 570. Insanity, on Man's Power to Prevent or Control, 671. Insect Life, Episodes of, 905. Inventions, History of Wonderful, 78. Ireland, Hints on the Causes which have Retarded the Improvement of, 295. Ireland, the History of, 39. Ireland, Natural History of, 53. Ireland, Political Tracts of Menenius, 208. Ireland's Rizzio, 309. Irving's Life of Goldsmith, 827. Isle of Wight, Notes on the Geology of the, 780. Isle of Wight, the Undercliff of the, 394. Italy, the Genius of, 460. Italy, a Glance at Revolutionized, 107. Italy, Sunrise in, 147.
- Jackson's Minerals and their Uses**, 78. Jackson's Sinfulness of Little Sins, 621. Jackson's Tints from an Annateur's Palette, 778. James's Agincourt, 394. James's Arabella Stuart, 394. James's Castellan, 589. James's Dark Scenes of History, 874. James's Gipsy, 923. James's Ireland's Rizzio, 309. James's John Jones's Tales for Little John Jones, 111. James's Thirty Years Since, 414. James's Woodman, 497. Jannini's Leonore, 167. Jaws, Diseases of the, 479. Jeans's Problems in Astronomy, 780. Jeans's Handbooks for the Stars, 780. Jermy's English Epithets, 254. Jerrold's Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe, 78. Jervis's Dying Girl, 444. Jesuits, Mornings among the, 588. Jew-de-Bras, 876. Jews from Parliament, Plain Thoughts on the Christianity of Excluding, 637. Jews, a Sketch of the History of the, 588. John's History of the Jews, 588. Johnston's Physical Atlas, 256, 876. John Jones's Tales for Little John Jones, 111. Jordan, United States Expedition to the River, 498, 517. Journal, Mon, 349. Judge's Statement respecting the Royal Etchings, 529. Judicial Astrology, Reasons for Belief in, 588. Juggler, the, 265. Julius Caesar, the History of, 891. Jupp's Historical Account of the Carpenter's Company, 390. Jussieu's Elements of Botany, 78. James's Cœur de Lion, 835. Kalkbrenner's Treatise on Harmony, 636. Kaloolah, 570. Kapiolani, 231. Kaye's (Lady) British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, 499. Keepsake, the, 842. Keith, Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Robert Murray, 327. Kelly's History of 1848, 78. Kelly's Treatise on Sea-Bathing, 640. Kemble's Saxons in England, 1. Kennedy and Hackwood's Tables for Railway Curves, 622. Khan's Revelations of an Orderly, 813. Kidney's Catawba River, 445. King Arthur, 75, 569. King and the Countess, the, 569. King Dobbs, 490. King's Cope, 924. Kingston's Albatross, 459. Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature, 234. Klopstock, Lessing, and Wieland, 517. Knapp's Chemical Technology, 124. Knibb, Memoir of William, 167. Knickerbocker, the First of the, 302. Knife and Fork, the, 95. Knowledge, Outlines of General, 190. Knowles's Rock of Rome, 273. Knox's Daniel the Prophet, 588. Knox's Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, 411. Koecker's Diseases of the Jaws, 479. Korner, Correspondence of Schiller with, 94.
- L'Acadie**, 732. Lachmann's Nibelungen Lied, 206. Ladies' Almanack, the, 842. Lady Alice, 276. Lady's and Gentleman's Diary, 857. Lagan, Lipsins of the, 810. Lake's Use of the Senses, 93. Landrine's Histoire de la Revolution de 1848, 513, 533, 549. Lamartine's Poetic Meditations, 148. Lamartine's Raphael, 52. Lamb's Palenque, 701. Lamont's Fortunes of Woman, 586. Landon's Lofden, 187. Landsborough's Sea Weeds, 549. Landscape Gardening, the Theory and Practice of, 460. Lancelton Paragon, 40. Language, Rise, Progress, &c., of the English, 253. Lankester's Schleiden's Principles of Scientific Botany, 460. Lannan's Letters from the Alleghany Mountains, 681. Laryngismus, on Infants, 479. Last of the Barons, the, 923. Latham's Elements of English Grammar, 656. Latin Church during Anglo-Saxon Times, the, 1. Latin Dictionary, Illustrated Companion to, 36. Laurence's Poetical Primer, 780. Layard's Nineveh, 5, 23, 38, 58. Lays for Patriots, 167. Lays and Rhymes for the Times, 352. Lemon's Enchanted Doll, 480. Leone Vermont, 605. Leone, 167. Le Page's French Master for the Nursery, 570. Lester's Criticisms, 167. Letts' Indispensable Almanack, 924. Letts' Diaries, 924. Letters of Eminent Persons to David Hume, 55. Levant, Visits to Monasteries in the, 223, 256. Lever's Roland Cachel, 876. Lewes' Life of Robespierre, 121. Lewis's Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, 305. Liberty, the Perfect Law of, 588. Life, Revelations of, 166. Life, the Science of, 209, 562. Life, Treatise on Diseases of Advanced, 124. Limbs, on the Nature of, 128. Lives of the, 473, 500. Literature, Rise and Progress of, 78. Literary Gleanings, 8. Lloyd's English Country Gentleman, 310. Lloyd's Monod's Woman, 568. Lloyd's Weekly Miscellany, 924. Lockhart's Good Boy Henry, 279. Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages, 876. Lofoden, 187. Logic, a Manual of, 312. London Almanack, 924. London Catalogue of Books, Supplement to the, 312. London, a Handbook for, 345. London Life, the Battle of, 95. London and Provincial Medical Directory, 99. London University and London University's Memoirs of Undercliff of the, 394. Longfellow's Belfry of Bruges, 167, 180. Lord, on the Advent of Our, 111. Lord of the Manor, the, 729. Lottery of Marriage, the, 349. Loudon's Maternal Love, 730. Louis Blanc's Monthly Review, 637. Louis Philippe's Mon Journal, 249. Low's Catalogue of Books, 209. Loyola, 588. Lucille Belmont, 34. Lunatic Asylums, Report of the County Chairman, Gloucestershire, on Private, 295. Lyell's (Sir C.) Second Visit to the United States, 441. Lynch's Expedition to the River Jordan, 498, 517. Lyon's Orchidaceous Plants, 430. Lytton's (Lady B.) the Peer's Daughters, 921. Lytton's (Sir E. B.) the Caxtons, 730. Lytton's (Sir E. B.) Eugene Aram, 413. Lytton's (Sir E. B.) King Arthur, 75, 569. Lytton's (Sir E. B.) Last of the Barons, 923. Lamartine's French Revolution, 942. Leicester, History of, 938. Literature of the Kyrny, 540. Liverpool, Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of, 941. Life of Southey, 942. Mabinogion, the, 700. MacFarlane's Glance at Revolutionized Italy, 167. MacFarlane's Sicily, 517. Mackay's Castles, Palaces, and Prisons of Mary of Scotland, 633, 657. Mackay's Smith's Streets of London, 924. Mackay's Western World, 95, 127, 311. Macpherson's Dreamer, 445. Magic of Kindness, the, 460. Magisterial Synopsis, the, 60. Macguy's Ret, 209. Maitland's Prophectic Interpretation, 588. Mallet's Edwin and Emma, 892. Man's Midwifery, Deathblow to, 108. Man of the World, Letters to, a, 234. Mansions of England in the Olden Times, 549. Manual of Devotion, 622. Maps, Index to Sharpe's, 549. Mard, and a Voyage thither, 202. Marie Antoinette, the Life of, 891. Markwick's Observations on the Urine, 108. Markwick on the Skin, 108. Marriage Contract, the, 890. Marryat's Little Savag, 150. Marryat's Monsieur Violet, 876. Marryat's Valerie, 439. Martin Chuzzlewit, 923. Martineau's Household Education, 78. Martin's British Colonies, 671. Martin's Undercliff of the Isle of Wight, 394. Mary of Scotland, the Castles, Palaces, and Prisons of, 633, 657. Mary Queen of Scots, History of, 234. Massinger's Believe as you List, 90. Maternal Love, 730. Maxims of Sir Morgan O'Doherty, 352. Mayhew's Magic of Kindness, 460. Mayne's Field and Factory, 444. Mayo's Kaloolah, 570. Mayo's Letters to Popular Superstitions, 480. McConchey's Works of Motherwell, 295. Medical Directory, London and Provincial, 95. Medical Student, Adventures of a, 780. Medicine, Dictionary of Practical, 622. Medieval Geography, Handbook of, 780. Mediterranean, History of the, 924. Melville's Mardi, 202. Melville's Redburn, 776. Mémoires, Bibliothèque des, 379. Mendip Hills, the, 205. Menenius, Political Tracts of, 208. Merimee's History of Peter the Cruel, 891. Merrifield's Original Treatises on the Arts, 561. Merridew's Verses, 352. Merry-
- Mount, 295. Merryweather's Bibliomania in the Middle Ages, 311. Meteorology, Introduction to, 414. Middle Ages, Bibliomania in the, 311. Middle Ages, the Manuscript of the, 636. Middleton's Hours of Recreation, 471. Milk, Observations on London, 532. Miller's History Philosophically Illustrated, 477. Millington's Schlegel's Works, 233. Mills' Capful of Moonshine, 128. Milman's Horace, 36. Milne's Events of 1848, 128. Minchin's Sybil, 444. Minchin's Trafford, 278. Mineralogy, Manual of, 414. Minerals and their Uses, 78. Miscellaneous Subjects, Addresses on, 656. McKillop's Reminiscences of New Zealand, 688. McLean's Notes of the Hudson's Bay Territory, 839. Mæmonic Chronology, the, 516. Moderate Monarchy, 618. Modern Housewife, the, 688. Momma's Battle of London Life, 95. Monod's Woman, 568. Monsieur Violet, Travels and Adventures of, 876. Montalba's Fairy Tales of all Nations, 128. Montgomery's Christian Life, 277. Moonshine, a Capful of, 128. Mordant, 311. Mordant Hall, 94. Morelli's Philosophy of Religion, 78. Morley's Sunrise in Italy, 147. Morrison's Autobiography of Goethe, 190. Morche Lambard, 232. Note's Black William's Grave, 876. Motherwell's Miscellaneous Works, 295. Motley's Tales of the Cymry, 235. Mount Sinai, 310. Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Passages in the Life of, 856. Munro, Life of Sir Thomas, 517. Murray's Cities and Wolds of Andalusia, 855, 891. My Uncle the Curate, 124. Marzay's Olla Podrida, 942.
- Napier's Excursions in Southern Africa**, 888. Nash's Mansions of England, 549. Nation, State of the, 571. National Evils and Practical Remedies, 531. Natural History, Sketches in, 209. Navy, Manning the, 427. Necessity of Separation, the, 750. Ned Allen, 813. Neill on Cataract, 479. Nelson, Memoirs of Life of, 73. Nemesis of Faith, the, 570. New Holland, Expedition to the Interior of, 517. Newman's Soul, 385. New Plymouth, an Account of the Settlement of, 653. New South Wales, 828. New South Wales, Rambles in, 290. New Testament, Greek-English Lexicon to the, 876. New Zealand, Reminiscences of Twelve Months' Service in, 683. New Zealand and Twelve, 277. Normandy's Rose's Chemical Analysis, 2. North's Lamartine's Poetic Meditations, 148. Northampton, Wetton's Guide Book to, 797. Northmidlander's Passion's Progress, 231. Now and Then, 7.
- O'Connell's Recollections during a Parliamentary Career**, 697, 718. O'Doherty, Maxims of Sir Morgan, 352. Ogilvie, the, 729. Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, 60. Old Judge, the, 22. Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe, the, 78. Old World and the New, the, 730. Only, 859. Opinion, Essays on the Influence of Authority in Matters of, 305. Orchidaceous Plants, a Century of, 430. Orderly, Revelations of an, 813. Oregon, Adventures of the First Settlers on the, 234. O'Reilly's Werne's White Nile, 350, 373. Orleans, Memoirs of the House of, 622. Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, 411. Ornithology, Popular British, 34. Olla Podrida, 942. Our Cosmos of Ohio, 23. Ouseley's Poems, 255. Owen's Revolution in the Mind and Practice of the Human Race, 656. Olla Podrida, 942.
- Pacific, Five Years in the**, 585. Palenque, 701. Palestine, 430. Pamphlets, 636. Panthea, 858. Pardoe's Court and Reign of Francis the First, 713. Parke's Asiatic Cholera, 479. Parliamentary Career, Recollections and Experiences during, 697, 718. Parliamentary Companion, 150. Parry's Railway Companion, 517. Pascal, 315. Pastors' Writings of, 233. Pastors' Progress, 231. Passion Week, 231. Pastor of Welbourn, the, 878. Paton's Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic, 18, 57. Poems, 444. Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, 34. Patterson's Chapters on Fossil Botany, 718. Paul's Palace Ancient Geography, 167. Pawsey's Ladies' Fashionable Repository, 828. Peace, the Vision of, 148. Pease's Miscellaneous Writings of Pascal, 233. Pease and the Peasantry, Tales of the, 730. Peer's Daughters, the, 921. Penberton's Attributes of the Soul, 209. Penman-Mawr, 693. Pepps, Diary and Correspondence of, 638. Percy Society, the, 332, 565. Peregrine Scramble, 111. Peter the Cruel, the History of, 891. Petermann and Milner's Atlas of Physical Geography, 150. Petre's Notices of English Colleges, 589. Pettigrew's Life of Nelson, 73. Phillips's (Sir T.) Wales, 359. Philobos (Mr. Gallatin on the Jargon of Oregon), 201, 295. Phyllophora, the, 876. Physician's Holiday, a, 374. Piffard's Mount Sinai, 310. Pindar's Jew-de-Bras, 876. Pipe of Repose, the, 49. Plattner on the Blowpipe, 656. Platt's Uhlans's Poems, 204. Poetical Primer, the, 780. Poetry, Past and Present, 167. Poetry of Science, the, 924. Poisons, on, 429. Poisons, Memoranda on, 108. Political Principles and Political Consistency, 295. Poor-Rates, Plan for Equalization of the, 78. Pope Adrian IV., 491. Popular Christianity, 621. Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales, 390. Popular Superstitions, Letters on, 480. Posthumous Works of Chalmers, 78. Post-Office Directory, the, 875. Post-Office Directory, Supplement to the, 256. Pottleton Legacy, the, 415. Power's Sketches in New Zealand, 458. Practical Chemistry, 23. Presbyter Examined, 255. Prescott's Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, 718, 876, 908. Provisions of Lady Evelyn, 295. Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, 345, 372. Principles of England, Lives of the, 887. Probabilities, the Theory of,



Wonders of Home, the, 924. Woodcock's Scriptural Lands, 566. Woodman, the, 497. Woodcock's Scriptural Lands, the, 571. Worcester in Olden Times, 649. Word of God, a Harmony of the, 640. Working Classes Lectures to the, 254. World, Chart of Sacred History of the, 150. Wright's History of Ireland, 39. Wyatt's Thoughts on Universal Education, 637. Wyld's Geographical and Mineralogical Notes of the Gold Regions, 106. Wallis's Gilpinnes of Spain, 936. Yeman, 311. Yeoman on Catarrh, &c., 108. Yeoman on Consumption, 108. York's (the Dean of) New System of Geology, 189. Zavarv's Viking, the, 148. Zoister, Mag. netism, 670. Zoological Society, Proceedings of, 54. Zoology, First Step to, 34.

Ammon, Etymology of the Name of, 290. Ancient Capital Punishments, 393. Android Baronet, the, 61, 719. Assyrian Disputes, 212. Assyrian Antiquities, 607. Assyrian Sculptures, 327.

Bialobozky's (Dr.) African Expedition, 8. Botanic Garden at Kew, 640. British Museum Library, the, 519.

Calvin the Reformer, 40. Cold Harbour, 61, 192. Contributions to Philology, 814.

Electro-Telegraph Interruptions, 312.

Hymnicaric Inscriptions, 397. Horse Celicae, 255, 333, 375, 396, 503, 536, 571, 632, 638, 701, 797, 893.

Milton's *L'Allegro*, 192, 212.

Nineveh, Remains of, 589, 590, 640. Nu Nuspaser, 8.

Pettermann's Maps, 640. Poetical Hostler, the, 129. Prevention of Crime, 40.

Sapping Christianity, 192. Seven Tales, 430. Shaksperian Plagiarism, 719. Ship Canal, on the Practicability of forming, 481. Subdivision of the Land in France and Ireland, 551.

Thibet, Great Table Land of, 733.

Vincelloce, the, 463.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 815  
Amsterdam Zoological Society, 8. Astronomical Society,  
168, 377, 378.  
Botanical Society, 590. British Association, 296, 672, 685  
+ 702, 721, 735.  
Chemical Society, 40, 132, 192, 259, 355, 417, 878, 909, 928.  
Entomological Society, 8, 152, 192.  
Geographical Society, 170, 192, 238, 355, 431, 463, 504, 521,  
551, 846, 877, 909.  
Geological Society, 40, 168, 313, 355, 417, 504, 894, 941.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 40, 170, 212, 238, 296, 313,  
376, 448, 484, 878, 894, 909, 941. Ipswich Museum, the, 8.  
Linnean Society, 861. London Institution, 24.  
Paris Academy of Sciences, 25. Pharmaceutical Society, 81.  
Royal Institute of Architects, 314, 846. Royal Institution,  
61, 96, 111, 131, 167, 192, 212, 337, 298, 313, 334, 354, 375,  
431, 447, 926. Royal Irish Academy, 8. Royal Society,  
192, 212, 238, 296, 313, 431, 447, 463, 482, 894, 926, 941.  
Royal Elections, 415.  
Society of Arts, 62, 96, 132, 314, 398, 464, 846, 878, 894, 944.  
Zoological Society, 431, 878.

Aneroid Barometer, the, 79, 96. Arctic Expeditions, the, 237, 260, 551, 720, 735, 831, 846, 860, 925. Arctic Overland Expedition, 520. Arithmetical, the 41. Artesian Wells in London, 861. Astley Colliery—the Fire Annihilator, 334. Atmospheric Phenomena, 398. Aurora Borealis, the, 360, 778.  
 Battery Smelting, 479.  
 Camphoric Acid, 213. Carbon Volatilized, 551. Chloroform and the Sensitive Plant, 79. Cholera, the, 815. Clarique, 261. Consumption, 607. Cyanite, 431.  
 Diamagnetism, 79. Dolomite, 213.  
 Electric Currents, 551. Electric Telegraph, the, 41. Electricity and Muscular Action, 508.  
 General Progress of the Year, 213. Goujou's Comet, 375.  
 Harlem Prizes for 1849, 8.  
 Incombustible Man, 503. Insanity from Chloroform, 861. Irradiation, on, 356.  
 Magnetism and Heat, 431. Magnetism of Minerals, 261. Magnetization of Heat, the, 798. Meteor's Orbit, a, 895.  
 Nerves of the Heart, the, 557. New Planet, a, 307. New Zealand, 659.  
 Pseudo-hydrogen through Solid Bodies, 24. Pelopium, 213. Petroleum Perturbations, 895. Polarization of Heat, 607. Preserved Milk, 861. Pyro-pneumatic Store Grate, the, 79.  
 Shooting Stars, 623. Stanley's (Capt.) Surveying Expedition, 237. Styronne, 397. Submarine Telegraph, 24. Sulphurous Acid Crystals, 798. Syphon Ventilation, 798.  
 Terrestrial Magnetism, 520. Trade Winds, Maury's Chart of the, 659.  
 Ventilation, Important Discovery in, 659.

MEETINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Antiquarian Society, 41, 81, 97, 132, 152, 173, 193, 280, 316,  
357, 537, 862, 879, 895. Archaeological Association, 33, 62,  
82, 113, 133, 152, 174, 193, 239, 265, 280, 296, 317, 338, 376,  
417, 433, 449, 464, 488, 523, 585, 554, 572, 592, 608, 623, 642,  
689, 707, 799, 816, 848, 880, 926. Archaeological Institute, 25,  
42, 213, 317, 376, 449, 523, 533, 576, 595, 848, 909.  
Adantic Society, 113, 152, 173, 213, 336, 398, 449, 466, 848,  
880, 926, 945.

Cherleam Antiquarian Association, 538. Chester Archaeological Meeting, the, 659.

Shakespeare Society, 335. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 9, 660, 690. Sussex Archaeological Society, 595. Syro-Egyptian Society, 41, 182, 212, 317, 464, 862, 926. Royal Society of Literature, 8, 132, 317, 591, 660, 947, 979, 995.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Archæology in America, 98. Archæology in Norfolk, 62. Assyrian Antiquities, the, 297, 314. Babylonian Inscriptions, the, 356. British Museum, the, 114, 171, 239. British Museum Library, the, 153. Colchester Antiquities, 263. Cold Harbour, 172. Egypt—the Arabic Language, 62. Horne Egyptiaca, 80, 261, 314, 356, 439, 485, 531, 552, 607, 641, 674, 908. Indian Archaeology, 213. Interesting MSS., 214. Irish Antiquities, 9. King's College, 316. Layard's Nineveh, 336. Libri Affair, the, 781. New African Language, 262. Nineveh, 398, 861. Northern Archaeology, 523. Ogham Character, the, 814. Perils of Antiquarian Pursuits, 133. Pilgrimage to the Roman Wall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 449. Productions on Ancient Art and Literature in Italy, 316. Public Libraries, 659. Scottish Archaeology, 450. Stowe Manuscripts, 297.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

Ancient Painting, 799. Archaeological Discovery in France, 816. Archaeology in Essex, 816. Chester Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society, 863. Discovery of a Roman Amphitheatre at Richborough, 799. Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 927. Ireland, 832. Journal of Archaeology, the, 781. Lithographs of Romano-British Tessellated Pavements, 896. Nimroud Obelisk, the, 926. Norwich and West Suffolk Archaeological Societies, 783. Roman Remains at Upham, 911. Roman Villa at Chelmsford, 863. Scarborough Archaeological Society, 782. Scottish Antiquities, 799. Somersetshire Archaeological Society, 783. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 945. Tessellated Pavements at Cirencester, the, 799. Yorkshire, 783. Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, 816, 895.

## FINE ARTS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Antiquarian Etching Club Publications, 360, 783. Apotheosis of Homer, 784. Architectural Publication Society Illustrations, 240. Art of Painting, the, 215. Art Union, the, No. CXXVII., 9. Battle of Waterloo, the, 489. Binocular Camera, Account of a, 707. Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, 578. Colours used in Painting, a List of the Principal, 579. Crochet Book, the, 240. Eve of the Battle of Edge-Hill, 134. Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 451. Flying Dutchman, the, 784. Heaven and Earth shall pass away, 25. Hints to Amateurs, 579. Illustrations of Architectural Publication Society, 451. Inundation, the, 240. Ipswich Museum, Portraits of Honorary Members of the, 783. Julien's Bal Masqué, 466. Kafra Illustrated, the, 489. Landscape Painting in Oil Colours, 239. Lectures on Painting, 215. Lithograph Autograph Letters, 863. Manners and Customs of the Greeks, 505. Mooltan, Sketches of, 505. Nineveh, Monuments of, 451. North Porch of Redcliffe Church, 63. Oriental Album, the, 611. Philosophy of Painting, the, 578. Picture Collector's Manual, 578. Railway Railway, a, 611. Roberts's Egypt and Nubia, 63, 611. Seven Lamps of Architecture, the, 577. Shakespeare's Seven Ages, 625. Smile and the Frown, the, 783. Street Views in Chester, 578.

## PORTRAITS.

Auckland, Lord, 175.—Bentinck, Lord G., 175. Brooke (Rajah), 783.—Dover, Henry, 240.—Faraday, 154.—Grove, W. R., 321.—Guizot, 911.—Holman, Lieutenant, 625.—Newton, Sir Isaac, 25.—Ross, Sir James Clark, 911.—Thillou, Madame Anna, 911.—Tria juncta in uno, 625.

## EXHIBITIONS.

Academy Exhibition, 281. Amateurs, Exhibition of Works of, 399. Architectural Association, 175, 784. British Artists, 63, 175, 194. British Institution, 114, 153, 175, 450, 863. Burford's Panoramas, 194. Diorama, Regent's-park, 281. Free Exhibition of Modern Art, 239, 281, 320. New Water Colour Society, 297, 319, 337, 360. Panorama of the Nile, the, 545. Patten's (Mr.) Historical Picture, 264. Royal Academy, 358, 377, 398, 433, 450, 465, 489, 911. Sketches and Studies from Nature, Exhibition of, 434. Society of Arts, Exhibition, 434, 465. Society of Water Colours, 337, 359, 377, 399. Suffolk Street Gallery, 280, 298, 338, 359. Water-Colour Paintings, Exhibition of, 897.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

American Art Union, 63. Antiquarian Etching Club, 98. Artists' Conversazione, 82, 154. Art Manufactures, 281.

Art Union, a new, in N. Hef, 175. Arundel Soc. Chandos Portrait of Sir 133, 174. Death of Nelson, the, 8. Eighth Report of the Institute of British A. 115. Palace Etcl Riposo of Royal E. Society. Weighing the Deer, 783.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,

AND NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Are given in every Number.

## SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Arabs in Assyria, the, 116. Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 565. Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, 490. Booksellers' Provident Institution, 199. British Association Excursions, 691. Britton Testimonial Club, the, 299. Brompton Hospital for Consumption, 339. Burial in Towns, 195, 339. California, 26. Charter House Square Infirmary, 391. Drama in the "Land of Liberty," the, 419. Elements of Useful Reporting, 401. Executions of the Mannings, 849. Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 785. Exposition of French Manufactures, 864. Foreign Refugees, 676. Industrial Exhibition of 1851, 864, 927, 947. Intermittent in Towns, 265. Jenny Lind, 99, 379. Life Assurance, 507. Lord Mayor's Entertainment, the, 324. Meat or no Meat, 134. Metropolitan Improvements, 83. Middlesex Hospital, the, 419. Monument to Sir John Barrow, 597. Musical, Dancing, and Nude Pictorial Entertainments, 452. Naval Promotions, 177. Nelson, Life and Correspondence of, 217. Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 849, 864. Number Ones, 11. Peace Congress at Paris, the, 626. Peat Bogs, 524. Philanthropic Farm School, 539. Philanthropy of the Day, 83. Poisonings, their Prevention, 379. Polytechnic Institution, 242. Printers' Almshouses, 435. Prison Discipline, 10. Publishing, Criticising, Advertising, 10. Red Indian Mythology, 217. Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, 725. Respiration in Smoke, 241. Royal Etchings, the, 435. Royal Geographical Society, 401, 434. Royal Visit to Ireland, the, 612. Sanitary Sewerage of London, 506. Sapping Christianity, 175, 216. Scottish Sports in England, 419. Smithfield Market v. Islington, 154. St. Andrew's Hospital, 360. Whittington Club, the, 116.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Agnew, Sir Andrew, 300. Anderson, S., 524. Bandinel, J., 581. Bannister, Mrs., 65. Barton, B., 177. Becker, C. F., 818. Bell, A., 539. Blackwood, Mrs., 267. Blessington, the Countess of, 435. Brunel, Sir I., 912. Burge, 850. Burnes, Dr. P., 117. Cadell, R., 65. Carnarvon, Earl of, 912. Christopher, Lieut., 12. Clerke, Major J. H. S., 321. Clift, W., 467. Coleridge, Bishop, 948. Coleridge, H., 27. Cotton, Sergeant-Major, 508. Cromwell, the last of the Name of, 725. Curmin, Mr., 12. Doubleday, E., 948. Dumersan, M., 322. Duncan, J., 947. Edgeworth, M., 402. Egan, P., 613. Elliot, E., 898. Elliot, Captain R. J., 361. Elty, W., 850. Forbes, Sir C., 865. Forster, E., 136. Fownes, Dr., 84. French, Dr., 865. Gardner, Dr. G., 321. Habenach, M., 117. Harris (Mr. W.), 12. Haughton, Sir G. C., 677. Hemming, H., 912. Horn, C. E., 865. Inskip, T., 692. Isaacson, Rev. S., 283. Jerdan, G., 849. Johnson, Alderman John, 11. Johnston, Sir A., 196. Jones, Mr., 12. Josephs, M., 117. Kean, Mrs., 267. Key, A., 628. Llandaff, Bishop of, 785. Locker, E. H., 818. Lyell, C., 865. Macginn, Dr., 84. Marrow, F., 135. Martin, J., 628. Maunders, S., 339. Mezzofanti, Cardinal, 267. Millington, Dr. J. G., 467. Moore, Miss C., 628. Moran, E. R., 741. Morier, J., 218. Moylan, D. C., 897. Natali, M. A., 628. Nicolai, M., 402. Norwich, Bishop of, 677. Orelli, V. G., 818. Orger, Mrs., 785. Perkins, J., 581. Petit, L. H., 850. Poe, E. A., 850. Purkis, J., 322. Ransome, J., 897. Reid, Dr. J., 613. Rodd, T., 321. Ryswyck, M. Van, 402. Scott, D., 267. Scudamore, Sir C., 613. Sharpe, Sir C., 644. Siborne, Captain, 63, 84. Silvertop, G., 196. Smith, H., 539. Snow, Miss E., 402. Spence, W., 539. Stapleton, Hon. T., 912. Starkie, T., 321. Stewart, Sir J., 99. Strange, J. K., 218. Stuart, J., 834. Stuart, R., 12. Sutcliffe, Lieut.-Col. T., 322. Taylor, Dr. W. C., 692. Taylor, Mr., 12. Tatsu, M. de, 99. Thomason, Sir E., 436. Thomson, Dr. A. T., 507, 627. Tracy, J., 322. Twiss, H., 361. Tytler, P. F., 948. Vernon, R., 402. Wainwright, Mr., 898. Waldemar of Prussia, Prince, 136. Ward, W., 508. Warrender, Sir G., 136. White, A., 196.

Art Union, Bas-Re- 82. More Words about the, 133, 174.

Commission, 98.

778. Institute of Fine Arts,

Royal Academy Club, 98.

Spanish School of Art, the,

35.

Wilcox, Col., 12. Williams, Mr., 12. Wilson, E., Jun., 267, 299. Wilson, J., 581. Wilson, Sir R., 361. Wilson, W. R., 436. Wint, P. de, 534. Wright, T., 267. Young, Captain, 12.

## ORIGINAL.

## AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

Advice to a Lady, 65. Burlington Jackdaws, 420. Cumberland Rhyme, a, 27. Extract from a Tract in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 948. French Newspaper of a Hundred Years Ago, 800. Frosty Pudding, 117. If! If! If! 629. Johnson, Unpublished Letter of Dr., 898. Laird of Butterburn, the, 741. Lord Delamere, 645. Let's Wife, 452. North Country Farmer's Soliloquy, the, 629. Phynnodores, 914. Proverbs and Popular Sayings, 11, 83, 266, 452, 581, 629. Rhymes on Mountains and Rivers, 741. Scarborough Algerines, 965. Shamoo the Abyssinian, in Quanny the Nubian, 321. Singular Collection of MSS., 282. Sundry Popular Rhymes, 692. Weather Rhymes, 835. Wedderstone, the, 266. Wonderful Coincidence, 117.

## DRAMA.

## PRINCIPAL NEW PIECES.

Alarming Sacrifice, an, 539. Armand, 43. Brigands in the Bud, 65. Calaynos, 361. Cockneys in California, 156. Delicate Ground, 882. Deserter, the, 420. Discharge your Tiger, 818. Domestic Economy, 834. Drop the Curtain, 882. Francesca Doria, 177. Guardian Angel, the, 799. Headsman, the, 12. Heart's Trials, 262. Hold your Tongue, 219. Hop-Pickers, the, 197. Husband of my Wife, the, 340. King Ren's Daughter, 914, 929. Knight of the Eagle Crest, the, 929. Lady in Difficulties, a, 786. Laughing Hyena, the, 834. Lost Diamonds, the, 117. Loving Woman, the, 928. Man-Trap, 882. Marie, 43. Methinks I see my Father, 834. Minister of Finance, the, 282. Mooltan, the Siege of, 420. Mr. Briggs, 882. Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons, 786. Noble Error, the, 913. Nouredin, 282. Practical Man, the, 799. Romantic Idea, a, 177. Runaway Husbands, 340. Separate Maintenance, 196. Serious Family, the, 818. Seven Champions, the, 282. Shave you directly, 156. Sons of Mars, the, 799. Sphinx, the, 282. Strathmore, 468, 508. Valesco, 692. Violin du Diable, le, 361. Virginia, 403. Which Mr. Smith, 508. Who Speaks First, 27. Willow Cogge, the, 882. With Wife, the, 468, 508. Wonderful Woman, a, 403. Drury Lane, the, 117, 155, 218. St. James's Theatre, French Plays, 43, 65, 84, 117, 155, 219, 340, 402, 467, 525.

## MUSIC.

Birmingham Musical Festival, 613, 662, 677. Cocks' Musical Almanac, 12. Czerny's School of Practical Composition, 242. German Opera, 362, 380, 402, 420, 436. Her Majesty's Theatre, 177, 196, 242, 266, 282, 300, 322, 340, 362, 379, 419, 436, 467, 491, 525, 539, 556, 612, 628. Liverpool Philharmonic Festival, 662. Musical Union, 525. Paris Conservatoire, 580. Royal Italian Opera, 117, 196, 283, 300, 322, 340, 362, 379, 402, 436, 467, 508, 525, 539, 556, 613, 628.

## CONCERTS.

Balf's, 84. Biletta's, 525. Bohrer's, Herr, 468. Chambers', Mrs., 283. Chatterton's, 468. Dreychock's, 491. Exeter Hall, 267, 468. Holborn Vocal, 834. Hungarian Vocalists, 402. Julien's Monster, 436, 468, 834, 864. London Wednesday, 12, 27, 84, 156, 491, 834, 864. Philharmonic, 300, 491. Puzzi's, Mme, 420. Sacred Harmonic Society, 27. Speyer's, Mlle., 402. Strauss's, 468.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

A. The Abbot's Elm, 267.—A Blue, 403.—Time, 786. Anthony, Joseph, 322. Ballad of Robin Hood, a, 65. B. B., Song of the Berce, 726. Brevipen, 65. Chant des Ouvriers, le, 452. Darby, Eleanor, 28, 66, 267, 283, 323, 403, 491, 540, 629. Dedication of the Yacht, the, 283. Ferguson, Robert, 27, 267. Hendriks, Rose Ellen, 65. Jowett (J.), 322, 420, 452. Marian, 28, 420. M. B., Sonnet, 835. M. R., Memory, 898. Middleton, Joseph, 629, 741. Ousley, 403. Scarcy and Forgiveness, 629. Rogers, Eliza, 335. Story, Robert, 267, 380. Swain, Charles, 12, 580, 597, 629, 645, 786, 835, 898, 914, 948. W. B.—Dirge, 405. Wilson, William, 948.

LONDON: Printed by WILLIAM FREELING JERDAN, of No. 380, Strand, (at the Office of T. C. SAVILL, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden), and Published by him at the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 380, Strand, in the county of Middlesex.—Saturday, December 29, 1849.



June-  
1888.

and

Let's

1, 83,

n, to

Won-

your  
n, 882.

your  
of my  
Eagle

634.

ather.  
Siege  
786.

418.  
186.  
more,

3.  
Willow  
Garden

5, 219.

actical

2, 240,

2, 379,

's, 468.

An-

ce, 736.

9. De-

7, 896.

27, 629,

DAN, of  
e Street,  
AZETTE  
Saturday.